IOAN CIOLAN

Official Magyar and
foreign documents confirm
that

TRANSYLVANIA HAS ALWAYS BEEN ROMANIAN LAND

EUROPA PUBLISHER
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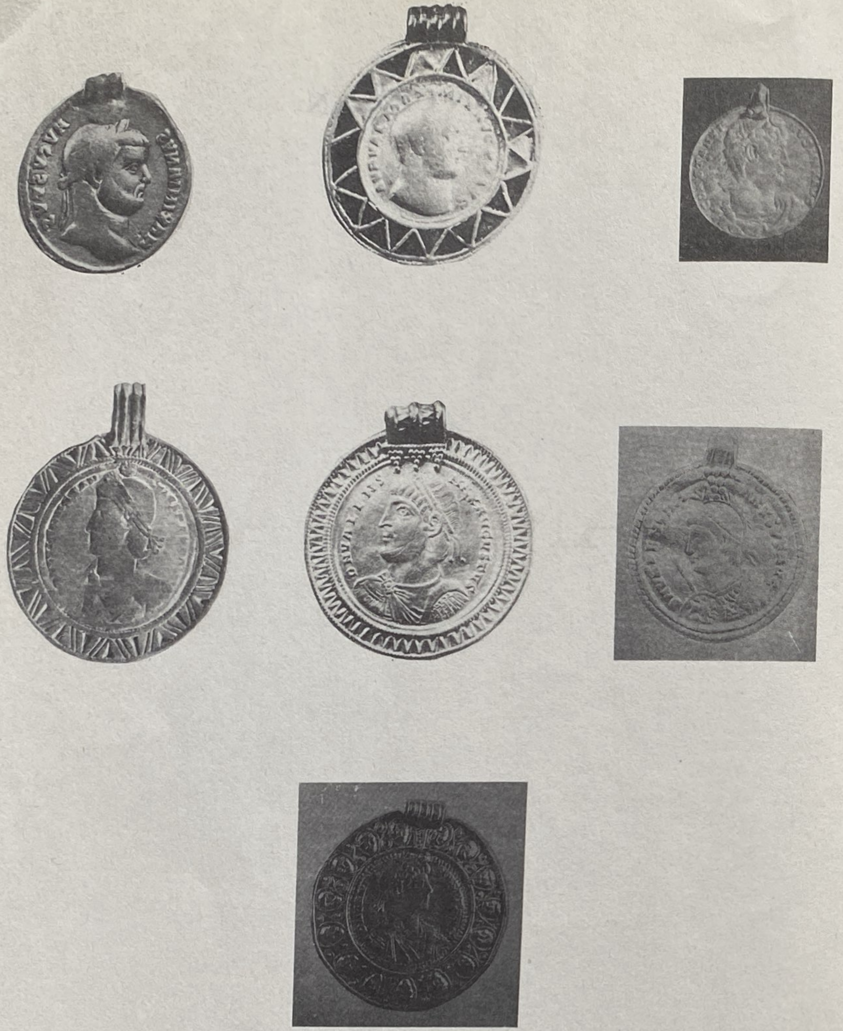

Roman Emperors' effigies which were found in Șimleul Silvaniei treasure: (1) Maximian - (2) Maximian I Hercules - (3) Constantin the Great -(4) Constantius - (5) Valens - (6) Valentinian - (7) Gratian -

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FOREWORD

On March 1982, during the 97th United States Congress Mr. Yatron presented to the House of the Representatives a resolution asking for the condemnation of the activities of the Romanian government concerning Transylvania. This resolution suggests also the modification of the peace treaties which were signed after the I and the II World War.

This modification proposed by M. Yatron claimed the right of national self determination. Nobody knows who is supporting Mr. Yatron but the image presented at the United States Congress doesn't correspond to reality.

This image reminds us of the revisionistic theories of some dictators.

Publishing this fragment taken from a large work which has at its basis the most recent historical, demographical, economic and political research, the Romanian Movement for the Unity of Europe makes its duty clarifying one of the aspects of the problems which are worrying modern world and the national States.

The Committee presents the above work for the documentation and clarification at the same time to the Committee on Ways and Means Sub-Committee on trade of the House of Representatives.

The movement is convinced that in this way it gives a real contribution for the defence of peace and of the European security.

Romanian Movement for the Unity of Europe

97TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 397

Concerning observance by the Government of Romania of the human rights of the Hungarians in Transylvania, especially the right of self-determination.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 16, 1982

Mr. YATRON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affair

RESOLUTION

Concerning observance by the Government of Romania of the human rights of the Hungarians in Transylvania, especially the right of self-determination.

Whereas the Government of Romania has entered into treaties and accords (including the 1947 Paris Treaty of Peace with Romania, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, and the 1975 Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) which guarantee the human rights of its citizens without any discrimination as to religion and national origin;

Whereas the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania also ensures far-reaching rights to the "co-inhabiting nationalities" in Romania;

Whereas the province of Transylvania, which has two million five hundred thousand Hungarians and which had constituted part of Hungary for a millennium, was originally ceded to Romania by the 1920 Trianon Treaty;

Whereas the fate of the Hungarians in Transylvania has been systematic denationalization under the various Romanian Governments, whether Royalist, Fascist, or Communist;

Whereas the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and its regional and local authorities pursue a policy of denationalization toward the Hungarians and people of other nationalities in Transylvania by measures approximating ethnocide, including (1) the destruction of Hungarian language schools and the Hungarian Bolyai University (still in existence in 1958) and the replacement of these schools by a steadily declining number of Hungarian sections in Romanian schools, (2) the destruction, or the making inaccessible to the public and scholars, of the documents of the Hungarian past of Transylvania, and (3) the conscious dispersion of the Hungarian intelligentsia into Romanian areas and the settlement of large number of Romanian colonists into the Hungarian areas of Transylvania;

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Romania actively interferes with the internal affairs of all its religious communities, severely limiting or banning all their social and teaching activities and discriminates against their members in employment, education, and promotion, particularly with regard to the members of the Catholic and Protestant churches which are composed of Hungarians and Germans; and

Whereas the two million five hundred thousand Hungarians in Transylvania are entitled to self-determination, a right protected under the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) deplores the activities of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania denying the rights of the Hungarians and people of other nationalities in Transylvania; and

(2) requests the President and the Secretary of State to discuss the issues of human rights of the Hungarians in Transylvania, including the right of national self-determination, with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and with other appropriate governments.

○

«The Country Belongs to Those Who Own the Land». Official Magyar documents confirm that Transylvania has always been Romanian land and belongs *de facto* and *de jure* to the native-born Romanians.

In the last century, the Magyars contested and they are still contesting the fact that the Romanians are native-born on the land of Transylvania, ignoring historic realities and their own documents which attest for good and all that Transylvania is the «country of the Romanians». In order to prove the validity of this unquestionable truth and in order to do away with affirmations not based on real documents, made by Magyar historians with a view to transforming the alien Magyars, Germans and Szeklers in Transylvania, our contribution will reproduce official Magyar documents which refute the theories of the «waste land» and of «the infiltrations» and of the historic right which entitle the Magyars to claim the land of Transylvania.

The Magyar documents that underlie our investigations and conclusions are the official censuses of the Hungarian state.

Considerable efforts were made by the Magyar governments to wipe out the Romanian nation in Transylvania by blending it with the Magyar nation or to lessen the number of the Romanians in this province, hoping that, in this way, the Magyars will become more numerous than the Romanians and consequently could justify their right to the land of Transylvania.

When comparing the various statistic data, that show the relation between the number of the Romanians and that of the Magyars in Transylvania, it was the data of the official Hungarian census of 1890 that were taken into account. These data were commented upon in the book of the Magyar writer Balogh Pál[1].

The vast work, published by the Hungarian Ministry of Education in Budapest, is considered an official work, thus representing the views of the Magyar government on the controversial problem of the existence of non-Magyar nationalities on the territory of the Hungarian kingdom.

The main purpose of that work was to find the means,the proofs and the arguments which confirm «objectively» and «scientifically» that the Magyar nation is native-born in the land of Transylvania, while the Romanians are aliens, that stole into Transylvania from Oltenia, Wallachia and Moldavia, that is to say their presence on the land of Transylvania is due to successive infiltrations; so they are not native-born as they allege. That is why, after the author deals with every separate locality, when finishing the account referring to the situation of the nationalities in the communes of every county, he feels he should conclude by asking, where did the Romanians come from into that county, how did they succeed in infiltrating, through what mountain pass did they steal into Transylvania and how did they pour into Transylvania coming from the Romanian countries and invading the land of Transylvania as though this land were not inhabited by Magyars or by Szekler and Saxon frontier-guards, colonized in the East and the South of Transylvania?

To put it concretely: In this part of the country is the Romanian a native-born inhabitant or an alien one, who stole into this province, long after the occupation of the homeland? («by the Magyars»)[2].

Without any concrete proof, without mentioning any historical document or some archaeological, or ethnographic discovery which should attest the affirmations and conclusions which confirm the theory that the 'alien' Romanians infiltrated into the land of Transylvania, the author states fallacies and naivetés which reveal his lack of scientific objectivity and professional honesty.

The examples that follow will be conclusive.

Besides other sources, the author had at hand two official censuses: the one taken in 1880 and the next one taken in 1890, as well the statistic data in the work written by major general Lenk Ignacz drawn up in 1839. The data of the 1900 census had not been published when Balogh's work was brought out in 1902, for which the data of the 1890 census were employed.

To realize what was the aim of the author and the value of the means he employed to reach the aim for which he wrote and published this vast work, as well as the objectivity and the observance of the truth in the manner the ethnographic problems referring to the populations inhabiting the territory investigated by the author, were treated, we will allow the author to speak for himself.

In the first place a few words on the structure of the work mentioned. The author's investigations cover the entire territory of Hungary which, to facilitate a general survey, is divided into four parts: 1) Beyong the Danube; 2) The Upper region; 3) Beyond the Piatra Craiului and 4) The Lower region.

The region named: «Beyond the Piatra Craiului» forms chapter III, which includes the author's investigations on the whole territory of the Grand Principality of Transylvania consisting of 15 counties, to which the author adds Sălaj county. The author considers necessary to offer preliminary explanations, as follows:

«The part of the country extending over 16 counties and 85 small rural districts, has 2617 localities; we will include Sălaj here, because of the common historic past; a similar topography and the same nationalities have given it a Transylvanian character. *In 652 localities the national majority is Magyar; in 178 it is Saxon, in 1785 it is Romanian, and in two it is Slovak.*

To facilitate a general survey of this region, we will divide its counties into three parts: the eastern, the northern and southern groups. To the eastern group which includes the territory inhabited by the Szeklers belong the four counties of Ciuc, Trei-Scaune, Odorhei and Mureş-Turda... When we start dealing with these groups we require the data in the old statistics.

The bulky geographic work of Fenyes Elek does not speak of the population in Transylvania according to the localities - he most likely did not possess the necessary data or was unable to get them. Another excellent source of information is the work written by retired major-general Lenk Ignacz, of Truenfeld (the Geographic, Topographic, Statistic, Hydrographic and Orographic Lexicon of Transylvania, vol. I-IV, Vienna, 1839[3]) which mentions, here and there the number of the people on the basis of the military registration certificates of the frontier-guards and of the Roman-Catholic registration certificates; in most communes however he established, according to his discretion, the national or denominational elements forming the population of these communes and which of them constituted a majority (mentioning it in the first place) and which a minority. *Such an estimate can always be hypothetical only and should be made by an objective and reliable person.* We consider the estimate made by major-general Lenk objective and reliable and referring to its authority we establish regarding the Transylvanian communes if, when the work appeared i.e. in round figures half a century ago, the nationalities inhabiting the communes have changed and in what sense. In this way we could sketch the Transylvanian ethnographic maps, both the present ones and those of the past.

Due to the scarcety of data, we are unable to establish, for half a century, in which communes the population increased of decreased, by rights. Instead we shall pay attention to the geographic location and to the configuration of the ground, their location in the group, the extent, which are all conclusive elements regarding the problem: *is the Romanian in this part of the country native-born or alien who penetrated here a long time after the occupation of the homeland*[4]» (by the Hungarians).

We have reproduced above, in Romanian translation (made by university prof. Sofron Vlad) - the preliminary explanations given by the author, before describing the ethnographic condition of the population in the Carpathian Bend.

The answer to this question asked by the author shows up his intention to prove, by other means, that the Romanian people in Transylvania and consequently in the Carpathian Bend, is «alien», not native-born, thus bearing out that the infiltration theory is perfectly «valid».

Accordingly the author resorts to «sui generis» methods, in order to distort reality, utilizing gross falsehoods and contradictory statements.

In the following lines we will follow in the author's steps and the few examples we will analyse will prove if the above affirmations are insinuating and unjustifiable.

The first part of the chapter «Beyond Piatra Craiului» comprises the investigation of «the eastern counties of Transylvania» where there were 523 communes with a population of 532,110 inhabitants, distributed as follows:

Counties	No.com.	Magyars	Romanians	Other nat.	Total
Mureş-Turda	208	102,572	62,179	13,109	177,860
Ciuc	66	98,861	14,470	779	114,110
Odorhei	136	103,209	3,191	3,732	110,132
Treiscaune	113	110,799	17,360	1,849	130,008
Total	523	415,441	97,200	19,469	532,110

A first error: while Ciuc, Odorhei and Trei-Scaune counties have a population exclusively of Szeklers and Romanians, in Mureş-Turda county there are Hungarians also. The author did not know that north-west of Târgu-Mureş the area inhabited by the Szekler element ends in the communes of Bozed, Lechincioara, Band, Oproiu etc. after which begin Romanian and Hungarian communes. Consequently, the territory in the Carpathian Bend inhabited by Romanians and Szeklers comprises only a part of Mureş county where there are 129 communes only inhabited by Romanians and Szeklers, not 208 as the author mentions. Likewise, the author makes the same error again: he mentions in Odorhei county - 136 communes instead of 133; in Trei-Scaune county - 113 communes instead of 100; and in Ciuc county 66 communes instead of 64.

The researchers who investigated[5] the space inhabited by Szeklers and Romanians in the Carpathian Bend found that the total number of the localities in this area is 426. The surplus of 97 localities considered part of the area inhabited by Szeklers and Romanians in the Carpathian Bend results from the including of 84 localities of the remainder of Mureş-Turda county and 13 from Braşov and Târnava Mare counties inhabited mostly by Romanians, as the author points out at pag. 637. In 1900, according to the official census, the 426 localities were inhabited by 404,392 Szeklers and Szeklerized Romanians and 78,326 Romanians, in all 482,718 inhabitants.

After these specifications, we will follow the author in his attempt to justify and confirm that the Romanians living in Ciuc, where he begins his investigations in the Carpathian Bend, are not native-born, but infiltrated there, in the course of centuries, coming from Moldavia. In order to prove that the Romanians are aliens in these areas, while the Szeklers are native-born, the author applies his original method, namely, the study of the geographic localization of the nationalities, the manner in which the groups are placed and their extension, and draws conclusions which he himself contradicts. As all the infiltrations of the Romanians into Transylvania took place -according to all Magyar historians - through the passes in the Meridional and Oriental Carpathians, the authors refers in the first place to the existence of 4 passes in Moldavia: From the flood plain of Gurghiului mountains - says the author - and the Ciuc mountains, 4 gates open towards Romania; the Ghimeş, the Bicaz, the Tulgeş and the Bilbor passes.

It is through these passes that the Szekler element (sic) emigrated into Wallachia and the Romanians from Moldavia infiltrated in the course of hundreds of years into the Szekler area. Around these «gates» there are 10 settlements, all founded by the

Moldavian Romanians. In his work, general Lenk writes about each of them that «it was formed by emigrants from Moldavia» or «was born» or «colonized».

Establishing, meanwhile, that these Romanian *native of Moldavia* are Greek-Catholics - while the Szeklers in the Gheorghieni region are Roman-Catholics[6].

The author continues his investigations on the other localities, grouping them along the valley of the Mureş and of the Olt and comes to an end with the group of the 5 communes in the *Casin Valley* (Valea Caşinului).

«Among these - says the author - the Romanian element that infiltrated did not settle, but withdrew to the edge of the basin or stole into Mureş-Turda, at the foot of the Gurghiului mountains, where we will meet them in large masses»[7].

Nevertheless the author feels he must admit, by interpreting the figures of the census and by examining the maps representing the geographic location of the localities - for he did not write his study on the basis of investigations carried out on the spot - that in the very centre of Ciuc county there were communes inhabited by numerous Romanians; this time the author does not say they infiltrated into Transylvania coming from Moldavia.

Here is what the author says about this presence of the Romanians and how he interpretes it.

«Half a century ago, there was a *powerful minority* of Romanians in 12 localities here, but since then it has vanished. It is only in two localities and in certain Szekler villages that a faint trace of their presence has been preserved in a Greek-Catholic minority. Most of them declare they are of «Wallachian» faith in the following purely Hungarian villages: Tomeşti, Ciceu, Soimeni (20-30 per cent) and Lăzăreşti. *We believe these are elements of Romanian origin, but Magyarized.* No other nationalities came here from beyond the mountains; neither did Romanians came into the Szekler section of the populations in Ciuc; *they either became assimilated or moved to a distance,* as the groups of Romanians did, who stole through the mountain passes into the Gheorghieni area and settled in the North of Mureş-Turda county, where neither the Szeklers in Mureş, nor the Saxon population in Reghin extended[8]». (It was probably a waste land, we add). On this occasion, the author anticipates that the Romanians in Mureş-Turda county also came from Moldavians who penetrated gradually through the above-mentioned mountain passes.

On the strength of the data included in the 1890 census and the global information in the work of general Lenk and particularly on the basis of the geographic location of the localities and of the neighbouring mountain passes, the author qualifies all the localities, from an ethnic and denominational viewpoint and concludes also pointing out, to what extent the Szekler and Romanian nationalities disappeared in these localities.

Guided by the same criteria - most of which subjective - the author continues his study of the localities in the neighbouring county - Trei-Scaune, discovering that this county has a common frontier with Moldavia where one can cross the mountains through Oituz pass and Buzău pass.

«The localities are placed in the same way as the localities in Ciuc county, near the passes on the frontier and in the basin of the Mureş - says the author. Here, too, the Romanian localities were set up in the corridors of these gates open towards Romania. That is a sign that the Romanian nationality came to these places from there, from the outside. In the inner territory, in the large county we discover the massive row of Szekler communes, as the Romanian element kept disintegration continually until it disappeared completely from these communes. The traces of the tendency to infiltration into Treiscaune can be seen around the two gates, Bicaz and Buzău... But this nationality could not strike roots on Szekler land. Today Estelnic is a purely Hungarian village *though in the past it was mostly a Romanian village;* and the Romanians who stole into the neighbouring place are remembered only by the fraction of the Magyar element of Greek-Catholic and Orthodox faith[9]. The Hungarian communes in Buzău area are declining and the population is decreasing suspiciously and this is in *close connection with the imigration of the Szeklers...* Half a century ago, in 21 Hungarian communes in the basin of Râul Negru (the Black River) there was a considerable Romanian minority; *since then, these elements have moved or have blended.In Chilieni , the national majority and the denominational majority consists of Hungarians of Orthodox inhabitants. Comalău and Sântionlunca are purely Hungarian localities but the denominational minority is strong in both localities (40-50 per cent):consists of Orthodox inhabitants.* The Romanian element did not find a favourable ground in this basin[10]... Deeper traces of the Romanian element, who had penetrated stealthily into Trei-Scaune are to be found in the western part of the county in the Olt Valley, and on mount Baraolt. We will return to this part. The early statistics discovered, by doing field work, 23 Magyar localities, with a strong Romanian minority. Today this minority exists in three villages only: Dobolii de Jos, Hăghig and Ariuşd (with 40-50 per cent). The Romanian element which penetrated into numerous communes became *Magyarized, which can be established on the strength of the* *denominational proportion.*

Bicfalău is a puely Hungarian locality and the denominational majority is Orthodox; in Dobolii de Jos the majority is Magyar, while the denominational majority is Orthodox. The localities Bicsad, Belini, Aita Mare, Aita Medie, Aita Seacă, Valea Zălanului and Băţanii Mari are mostly Magyar, but in all these localities there are strong Orthodox and Greek Catholic minorities, while the nationalities speaking Romanian are seldom met with.

In Transylvania *the Szekler nationality never became attached to the Orthodox church as the laws of the principality never acknowledged the Orthodox denomination».*

In the conclusion to his study on the localities in Trei-Scaune county, the author deals with three Romanian villages situated in the South-West of the county: Araci, Vâlcele and Arini. All are Romanian settlements... located far from the mountain passes in the county; they were set up in front of Timiş pass which opens towards Romania; that Romanian element which the three settlements consisted of and which in the course of half century conquered Arinii from the «Micolesbeni» Szeklers, must have certainly reached this spot coming from Wallachia, via Braşov[11].

After explaining the penetration of the Romanians coming from Wallachia into the three communes, referring to the less peopled villages in the Olt Valley, the author remarks that: «*Nevertheless we believe that the old villages whould be more densely peopled* if the consuming disease of our economic condition, emigration, did not disperse the Szekler population in this region too»[12].

The study continues using the same methods and criteria, on the localities in the other two counties, Odorhei and Mureş-Turda, which, though no longer located in front of gates opening towards Romania, through which the Romanian element from Moldavia penetrated into Transylvania, the theory of infiltration holds good for the localities in this county too. Here too, the Romanians - like the nomads of the tribes in Mongolia - invaded the whole of Transylvania coming from Moldavia and Wallachia in a variety of manners invented by the author.

The evidence of the author recorded in the long and numerous quotations, in the preceding pages, fully bear not the affirmation that he has committed gross falsehoods and made contradictory affirmations.

Here are a few examples.

The author says textually about the communes of Bicsad and Micfalău: «Micfalău is a purely Hungarian locality while the denominational majority is Orthodox. The localities of Bicsad, Aita Mare, Aida Medie, Aita Seacă, Belini, Valea Zălanului and Băţanii Marii are mostly Magyar, but in all these there are strong Orthodox and Greek-Catholic minorities (20-50 per cent) while the nationality of Romanian language is hardly met with»[13].

In Bicsad - says the author - the national majority is Magyar: 1-10 per cent a German minority and a reduced Slovak minority. The Magyar denomination is Roman-Catholic and the minority denomination (30-40 per cent) is mostly Orthodox. In 1840 the national colouring was Magyar-Romanian, while in 1890 Bicsad became a purely Hungarian commune.

The author refuses to admit the existence of a Romanian national minority but mentions the existence of a German national minority (1-10 per cent) and a more reduced Slovak one.

At the same time he admits the existence of a strong Orthodox denominational minority (between 30-40 per cent) without mentioning if these Orthodox inhabitants were Romanians or Magyarized Romanians.

Though 40 per cent of the inhabitants of the commune of Bicsad were Orthodox and consequently could be Romanian only -because the Magyars had their own denomination - still the author concludes that this commune was purely Magyar. This flagrant contradiction proves the author's *male fide;* by denying a reality, he made a gross false statement.

From 1970-1978, the author of these lines visited the communes in the Carpathian Bend, mentioned above several times.

Here is what he found in the commune of Bicsad. This commune was set up in 1750 and was purely Romanian.

In 1835 the orthodox Romanians built a stone and brick church for themselves, replacing a wooden one and have had Orthodox priests until the present.

In 1858, they had a denominational school, and a schoolmaster, Gh. Boieru.

In 1912 there were 720 Orthodox Romanians in Bicsad. The 1910 census indicated there were 684 Orthodox inhabitants.

The presence in Bicsad of a small number of Germans and Slovaks is accounted for by the settling up of a glass factory, the property of count Miko, the owner of the estate on which the communes of Bicsad and Micfalău were founded, the latter called after Miko, -«Miko-Uyfalu» (Miko's village).

With Micfalău, things are worse, as the author does not admit the existence of a national Romanian majority, but a denominational orthodox majority only, as well as a denominational minority (20-30 per cent) of Roman-Catholics; the remainder of 70 per cent being Orthodox. In 1868 in Micfalău there were 800 Orthodox Romanians, while in 1910 there were 918 orthodox inhabitants. The Romanians had an Orthodox church and their own priests permanently.

In 1858, they had a denominational school with 45 pupils and their schoolmaster was David Streza. The author makes no mention of this reality and *in 1902 Micfalău is decreed a purely Hungarian commune.*

The author does the same with the other communes inhabited by the Szeklers and the Romanians in the Carpathian Bend and it is surprising how the same contradictions appear and how the author states that the Romanians who have «penetrated» among the Szeklers, «became assimilated or became Magyarized» or «vanished».

These affirmations reveal an unquestionable truth: most of the Romanians living in the Carpathian Bend have blended with the mass of the Szeklers and forgotten their language but have maintained their Orthodox or Greek-Catholic religion.

But what constitutes a real untruth is the fact that the author knows nothing of the 14,470 Romanians in Ciuc county (1890) and the 17.429 Romanians in Trei-Scaune county in 1890 too, who have preserved both their mother-tongue (Romanian) and their ancient faith. In 1890 in both counties, there were 31,899 Romanians non-Szeklerized whom the author does not mention at all though these official figures in the 1890 census were reproduced in his work.

The author points out that in all the four counties in the Carpathian Bend in 1890, there were circa 97,000 non-Szeklerized Romanians.

He gives the following explanations regarding the existence there of these Romanians.

«Meanwhile, we know that these Romanians natives of Moldavia, are Greek-Catholic, while the Szeklers in the Gheorghieni area are Roman-Catholics».

It is well known that the Romanians, natives of Moldavia *could not be Greek-Catholics since the «uniatia»* had not penetrated into Moldavia, *they were native-born Romanians and their forefathers* two centuries before had gone over to catholicism under the act of Alba Iulia in 1700.

The author adds: «In Transylvania *the Szekler nationality* (so, there did exist a Szekler nationality, not a Magyar one) did not become attached to the Orthodox church, as the Transylvanian laws never recognized the «orthodox» denomination (nevertheless in Hungary, the Romanians enjoyed full liberty) (o.n.)

«The Magyars in the Szekler areas - says the author, belonging to the Orthodox faith, must have been *Magyarized Romanians*»[14].

The above statement made by Balogh Pál, bears out our point of view, namely that the number of Romanians in the official Magyar censuses of 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910 is not real, as it was established according to the language spoken; the number established according to the Orthodox and the Greek-Catholic denominations is the real one. For instance, in the 1910 census, in the commune of Micfalău there were only 6 Romanians, according to the language spoken, while according to the denomination there were *918 Orthodox inhabitants who could be only Romanians,* according to the statements of the writer Balogh Pál, which indeed correspond with reality, but they are overlooked as they categorically contradict the «infiltrations» theory which he tries hard to prove in the bulky book already mentioned.

Without indicating any document or any other proofs, the author wishes to establish who are the natives and who are the aliens on the territory of Transylvania, employing all kind of methods which cannot offer resistance to the most indulgent criticism, being contradicted from one page to the next by contrary statements.

The preceding pages reproduce a few examples showing how Balogh Pál interpreted the demographic condition of the inhabitants in the communes of Ciuc and Trei-scaune counties and the conclusions he reached, in order to answer the question: Are the Romanians native-born or aliens in these counties?

As we cannot comment on data referring to all the 23 counties in Transylvania, and on the conclusions the author reached in order to sustain the thesis of «the infiltrations», we will confine ourselves to examine only the conclusions at the end of the work referring to Hunedoara, Sibiu and Ciuj counties, which we will reproduce below, analyse and see to what extent they are well grounded.

After pointing out that (in 1890) Hunedoara county had 432 communes, 427 of which Romanian and only 5 Magyar, while the official census of that year (1890) recorded in this county 238,486 (84 per cent) Romanians, 17,167 (9.5 per cent) Magyars and 8,047 (3 per cent) Germans, the remainder of 3,5 per cent was of various nationalities, the author tries to explain the cause of this ethnographic condition:

«The Romanians settled in compact masses in the southern part of the county, in the 13th-14th centuries, in the Haţeg area where they had came from the Olt region (Oltenia) through the Vulcan mountain pass. The latter was an open gate through which the Romanians could penetrate, gradually multiplied and dispersed towards the North towards the Mureş.

The way time passed through old Magyar settlements, the names of which have been forgotten and instead, the official Magyars documents mention the Romanian names. Half a century ago, the old names were still used. In his work, written in German, Lenk employed these names...

Most of Hunedoara county has become Romanized not only under the weight of the past centuries but on account of our own mistake.

The Romanian element filled the Mureş basin, the region of the Apuseni mountains and the mining region in the Crişul Alb basin, and gradually spread West, towards Arad and East towards Sibiu and Alba[15].

According to the author's statements, all the Romanians who, in 1890, were in Hunedoara: 238,486; Alba de jos: 151,397; Arad: 208,957; Sibiu: 98,719 and Turda-Arieş: 107,491 emigrated through the Vulcan mountain pass, during the 13th - 14th centuries and until 1890. In the same counties there were Hungarians too: in Hunedoara: 17,167, Alba de Jos: 30,181: Arad: 86,780; Sibiu: 4,342; Turda-Arieş: 37, 590; in all 176,060 Hungarians as compared to 805,050 Romanians.

This is the truth which cannot be contested, since it is based exclusively on the figures of the official Magyar censuses, taken in 1890 and 1900: it clearly results that in these counties *the Romanians are three and a half times more numerous than the Hungarians.*

The author concludes that all the compact masses of Romanians in Hunedoara county and in all the limitrophe counties mentioned above, came from Oltenia through the Vulcan pass and from Hunedoara they spread to those counties.

Now, how does the author explain the manner in which the Romanian infiltrated through the Turnu-Roşu pass into Sibiu county, where the Saxons had been colonized in order to defend the southern frontier of Transylvania?

The Sibiu Saxon settlements - says the author - were subjected to a double pressure, on the part of the waves of Romanians that penetrated into Transylvania.

One of them divided into two the Saxon territory in the Hîrtibaciu valley, opening up a way to the infiltrations coming from Wallachia, another towards Bran and a third part towards Turnu -Roşu pass.

The second pressure pushed the boundary of the Saxon language from the Mureş to the foot of the Sibiu mountains and covered partly the Saxon settlements and partly isolated them to let the new overflow pass, through the lower basin of the Olt penetrated from Oltenia through the Vulcan pass into Hunedoara and from there spread inside along the Mures[16].

According to the official Magyar census of 1890, the ethnographic condition of Sibiu county was the following: there were 63 Romanian communes with 98,799 inhabitants and 23 Saxon communes with 42,497 Germans, and 4,342 Hungarians, dispersed in the town of Sibiu and in a few other communes. There never existed a Magyar commune in Sibiu county.

In this county - according to the author's conception - the « native- born » were the Saxons while the Romanians were «infiltrated aliens», that means that there were no Hungarians here, only Saxons who suffered as the Hungarians suffered in other parts of Transylvania, a strong demographic pressure on the part of the waves of Romanians penetrating from Wallachia through Bran and Turnu-Roşu passes, isolating or even covering the Saxon settlements. Disappointed at the unfavourable ethnographic condition of the Magyars in Cojocna county (Cluj), the author finds that in 1890 in this county there were 237 communes, 188 of which Romanian with 133,277 (68 per cent) inhabitants; 45 were Hungarian with 77,271 (26 per cent) inhabitants (the town of Cluj included with 45,000 inhabitants and 4 German communes with 8,081 (3,4 per cent) inhabitants) and that the «Wallachians proved they had a great power of assimilating the Hungarians in 58 Magyar-Romanian communes, in this county».

As Cluj county, in this very centre of Transylvania is not situated near any mountain pass from Moldavia, Wallachia and Oltenia to be able to state that the Romanians penetrated here through those passes, the author recalls, when speaking of this county, that a part of the Romanians came from Bukovina and Moldavia, 150 - 200 years before and reached the Bistriţa- Năssăud, Mureş and Turda counties, then spread in waves to Cluj county[17].

That is why the author, at a loss for convincing arguments to sustain the « infiltration » theory concludes concisely as follows: «This region, right in the centre of Transylvania, where the waves of the Romanians coming from the North and the South met includes Cluj, Turda- Arieş and Târnava Mica. We have realized, from what we said above, how powerful the waves were in Cluj »[18].

The author continues his investigations according to the same methods and criteria, in the other counties of Transylvania, investigated in the chapter « Beyond Piatra Craiului » and draws similar conclusions which automatically bear out the « theory of infiltration ».

In the conclusion of this chapter, he ends his explanations stating once again that, indeed, the Romanians were not permanent inhabitants on the land of Transylvania but travelled from one part to another, as « nomads » do.

Even here, as the author did not quote any document, nor did supply any concrete proof about stages of the « infiltrations » of Romanians in successive waves into Transylvania, he was obliged to resort to the « hypothetic » findings of major general Lenk, by adding a few lines he considered decisive in the solving of the problem of « infiltrations ».

« Half a century before general Lenk wrote about the most densily peoples settlements we meet in Turda mountains that the *Wallachians live nomadically* ».That even in the middle of the 19th century this race continue to live a wandering life in this region, so that no theory could support that it settled permanently here in the course of 2000 years, starting from emperor Trajan[19].

These are the final lines of te author's work referring to the ethnographic condition of the nationalities in the above- mentioned countries. Implicitely we are obliged to prove that the author while sustaining the « theory of infiltration » put forward a number of insinuations which evince a lack of scientific fairness and the lack of professional probity in the writing of his work.

In order to establish who are the « native-born » inhabitants and who are the « aliens » in these counties of Transylvania, the author quotes a real fact which no one disputes, namely that, among the native-born inhabitants of Transylvania, populations coming from outside have penetrated and for sure those were aliens on this territory.

Magyar historians confirm that in the 13th century two colonizations took place in Transylvania, the Szeklers and the Saxons were placed here by the Hungarian kings to watch over the eastern and southern frontiers of Transylvania. The Szeklers and the Saxons are colonists. Magyar historians agree that, from the 11th century and until the 13th century, in successive stages the Hungarians extended their domination over the territory of Transylvania, overcoming the resistance of the native-born population, led by their voivodes, Glad and Gelu. Overlooking this obvious historic truth which bears out the existence of a Romanian native-born population in Transylvania, the author decides, simply and purely, that the Hungarian colonialists occupied a « deserted land » and the Szeklers and Saxons colonists settled also in a « waste land ».

When the historian Balogh Pàl wrote his work he drew up a coloured ethnographic map of Hungary, as it resulted from the data of the official census of population in the Hungarian kingdom, in the year 1890 which he analysed in his work, together with another 20 maps bearing economic, cultural, denominational etc. data.

Referring to the Grand Principality of Transylvania which comprised 15 counties - to which the author added S;alaj county, but which we do not take into account in the calculations below - it is well-known that in 1890, on this territory there were 2375 localities, 1605 of which had a national Romanian majority; 175 with national Magyar Majority; 417 localities with Szekler national majorities and 178 localities with national German majorities. Besides, it is also well - known that in 1890 in the 15 counties there were 2,251,916 inhabitants, 1,276,703 of which were Romanians, 330,206 were Magyars; 367,839 were Szeklers and 218,557 were Germans.

This is reality presented by the Hungarian officiality, which no one can ever give the lie to.

To demonstrate most evidently that the « theory of infiltrations» of the Romanians into Transylvania, coming from the Romanian countries, to settle on territories inhabited by Hungarians who considered themselves native-born, is a theory completely devoid of any real support, we will let the figures on pages 944 and 945 in Balogh's work speak, which represent as the title shows «az orszag kepe » (The country's image).

Then we will comment upon the figures in chapter III referring to the localities in the 15 counties in Transylvania, included in the following table:

TABLE

of the localities having a population with a national majority in the year 189o, in the 15 counties of Transylvania, according to Balogh Pál

Crt. No.	Name of County	Localities with nat. Romanian majority	Localities with nat. Magyar majority	Localities with nat. German majority	Localities with nat. Slovak majority	Total number oflocalities in the county
1.	Hunedoara	427	5	-	-	432
2.	Solnoc-Dobîca	291	26	3	-	32o
3.	Cluj	188	45	4	-	237
4.	Alba de Jos	161	17	3	-	181
5.	Turda Arieş	116	26	-	-	142
6.	Făgăraş	84	1	2	-	87
7.	Bistriţa-Năsăud	66	4	28	-	98

Crt. No.	Name of County	Localities with nat. Romanian majority	Localities with nat. Magyar majority	Localities with nat. German majority	Localities with nat. Slovak majority	Total number oflocalities in the county
8.	Tîrnava Mică	65	31	22	-	118
9.	Sibiu	63	-	25	-	88
10.	Tîrnava Mare	42	10	73	-	125
11.	Braşov	3	10	11	-	24
	Incomplete total	1506	175	171	-	1852
12.	Ciuc	9	57	-	-	66
13.	Treiscaune	10	103	-	-	113
14.	Odorhei	3	130	3	-	136
15.	Mureş-Turda	77	127	4	-	208
	Incomplete total in the Carpathian Bend	99	417	7	-	523
	GENERAL TOTAL	1065	592	178	-	2375

The author points out that in 1890 in the Hunedoara, Solnoc -Dobica, Cluj, Alba de Jos and Turda-Arieş counties rated, in the very centre of Transylvania, there were a number of 1374 localities, 1183 of which (84 per cent) had a Romanian majority, 119 (87 per cent) a Magyar majority and to a German majority; while in the neighbouring counties in the South and in the North: Făgăraş, Sibiu, Braşov, Târnava Mare, Târnava Mică and Bistriţa - Năsăud there were 540 localities, 323 (59,8 per cent) of which had Romanian majorities, 56 (10, 3 per cent) had Magyar majorities and 161 (29,8 per cent) had German majorities.

In the 11 counties mentioned there were, in all, 1852 localities, 1506 of which (81,3 per cent) were Romanian, 175 (9,45 per cent) Magyar and 171 (9 per cent) German.

In order to improve the alarmingly small number of Magyar localities (175 compared to 1506, in these 11 counties - in which it is alleged that the presence of the Romanians is due to the « infiltrations » - the author adds to the 175 Magyar localities, the 417 localities in Ciuc, Trei-scaune, Odorhei and Mureşs - Turda counties in the Carpathian Bend, inhabited by Szeklers and Szeklerized Romanians, so that the number of Magyar « localities » becomes 592 from 175 in all Transylvania though the Szeklers have been and still are today a separate nationality - even though, theoretically, the Hungarians consider they are Magyars, because of the language they speak.

In these counties there are also 99 Romanian communes and 7 German ones. In all, in the Carpathian Bend there were 523 localities. It was only including the Szeklers and the Szeklerized Romanians in their nationality that the Hungarians could increase the number of Magyar localities from 175 to 592, purposing to emphasize the more numerous existence of the Magyars in Transylvania, a fact that has been the permanent concern with all the Magyar governments.

Though it is common knowledge that the Magyar kings did not settle at the eastern frontier Magyars, *but Szekler* colonists, a nation different from the Magyar one and that these Szeklers constituted the third nationality in the Unio Trium Nationum recognized by Magyar laws, in Hungary, nevertheless Balogh Pál, like his confrères, consider the Szeklers are of Magyar nationality.

Even though, theoretically, the localities and the Szekler population could be added to the Magyar ones the situation is still unfavourable, as the following table shows.

(see table page 26)

In the other counties, the situation is as unfavourable to the author's thesis in the other counties in Banat, Crişana and Maramureş, which were not included in the Grand Principality, as there were administered separately - hence the name of « counties in the Hungarian areas ».

The table below shows:

(see table pages 28-29)

Transylvania, Banat, Crişana and Maramureş, according to the figures mentioned by the author, referring to the 15 and 8: 23 counties, look as follows, according to the following table:

(see table pages 30-31)

This is the distressing reality which deeply alarmed the author and his masters, counts and barons; they strove in vain to distort the truth, as the preceding pages showed.

This is how the numerical situations above appear in the graph referring to the number of localities with national majorities and the number of inhabitants of the various nationalities in Transylvania.

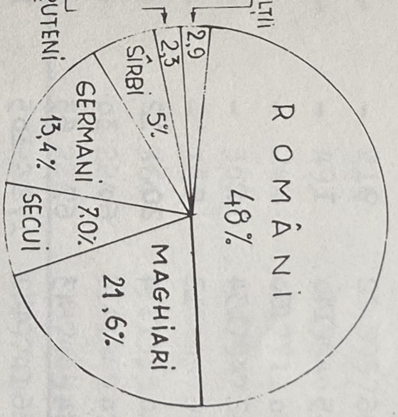
THE LOCALITIES AND POPULATION IN THE 15 COUNTIES OF FORMER GRAND PRINCIPALITYOF TRANSYLVANIA - IN 1890, ACCORDING TO BALOGH PAL

Crt. No.	County	Localities with national majorities				Total of loc. in the county	Population (number of souls)					Total
		Romanian	Magyar	German	Szekler		Romanians	Magyars	Szeklers	Germans	Others	
1.	Braşov	3	10	11	-	24	31106	26116	-	27802	1753	86777
2.	Făgăraş	84	1	2	-	87	78725	4082	-	4009	1401	88217
3.	Sibiu	63	-	25	-	88	98719	4342	-	42497	3180	148738
4.	Hunedoara	427	5	-	-	432	238486	17167	-	8047	4195	267895
5.	Alba de Jos	161	17	3	-	181	151397	30181	-	7539	3955	193072
6.	Turda-Arieş	116	26	-	-	142	107491	37590	-	841	4642	150564
7.	Cluj	188	45	4	-	237	133277	77271	-	8081	6570	225199
8.	Solnoc D.	291	26	3	-	320	166806	38961	-	6234	5549	217550
9.	Bistriţa N.	66	4	28	-	98	70279	4994	-	25455	4009	104737
10.	T-va Mică	65	31	22	-	118	49573	27652	-	18973	5547	101745
11.	T-va Mare	42	10	73	-	125	53644	14148	-	59575	7945	135312
12.	Mureş-Turda	77	-	4	127	208	62179	47602	54970	6438	6671	117860
13.	Ciuc	9	-	-	57	66	14470	-	98861	384	395	114110
14.	Treiscaune	10	-	-	103	113	17360	-	110799	551	1298	130008
15.	Odorhei	3	-	3	130	136	3191	-	103209	2131	1601	110132
	G-ra.Total	1605	175	178	417	2375	1376703	330106	367939	218557	58711	2251916
	Pergentages	67.6	7.4	7.4	17.6	100	56.7	14.7	16.3	9.7	2.6	100

THE LOCALITIES AND POPULATION IN THE 15 COUNTIES OF
FORMER GRAND PRINCIPALITYOF TRANSYLVANIA - IN 189o,
ACCORDING TO BALOGH PAL

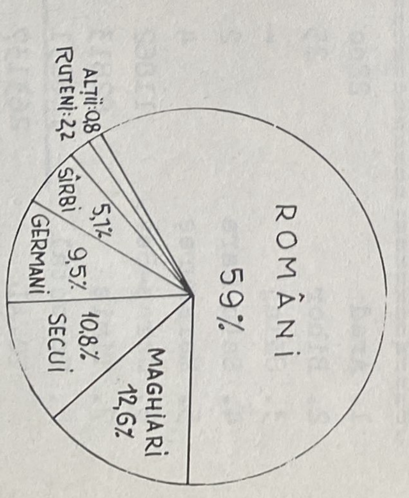
Crt. No.	County	Localities with national majorities: Romanian	Magyar	German	Szekler	Total of loc. in the county	Population (number of souls): Romanians	Magyars	Szeklers	Germans	Others	Total
1.	Brașov	3	1o	11	-	24	311o6	26116	-	278o2	1753	86777
2.	Făgăraș	84	1	2	-	87	78725	4o82	-	4oo9	14o1	88217
3.	Sibiu	63	-	25	-	88	98719	4342	-	42497	318o	148738
4.	Hunedoara	427	5	-	-	432	238486	17167	-	8o47	4195	267895
5.	Alba de Jos	161	17	3	-	181	151397	3o181	-	7539	3955	193o72
6.	Turda-Arieș	116	26	-	-	142	1o7491	3759o	-	841	4642	15o564
7.	Cluj	188	45	4	-	237	133277	77271	-	8o81	657o	225199
8.	Solnoc D.	291	26	3	-	32o	1668o6	38961	-	6234	5549	21755o
9.	Bistrița N.	66	4	28	-	98	7o279	4994	-	25455	4oo9	1o4737
1o.	T-va Mică	65	31	22	-	118	49573	27652	-	18973	5547	1o1745
11.	T-va Mare	42	1o	73	-	125	53644	14148	-	59575	7945	135312
12.	Mureș-Turda	77	-	4	127	2o8	62179	476o2	5497o	6438	6671	11786o
13.	Ciuc	9	-	-	57	66	1447o	-	98861	384	395	11411o
14.	Treiscaune	1o	-	-	1o3	113	1736o	-	11o799	551	1298	13ooo8
15.	Odorhei	3	-	3	13o	136	3191	-	1o32o9	2131	16o1	11o132
	G-ra.Total	16o5	175	178	417	2375	13767o3	33o1o6	367939	218557	58711	2251916
	Pergentages	67.6	7.4	7.4	17.6	1oo	56.7	14.7	16.3	9.7	2.6	1oo

THE INHABITANTS
THE LAND
OF TRANSYLVANIA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1890



THE INHABITANTS

THE LAND



LOCALITIES AND POPULATION IN THE 8 COUNTIES OF BANAT AND THE HUNGARIAN AREAS (CRISANA AND MARAMURES) IN 1890, ACCORDING TO BALOGH PAL

County	Localities with national majorities								Total localities in every county	Population		
	Romanian	Magyar	German	Serbian	Slovak	Ruthenian	Croatian	Others		Romanians	Magyars	Germans
1. Arad	186	22	9	-	-	-	-	-	216	208957	86780	37303
2. Bihor	345	140	1	-	-7	-	-	-	493	219940	283806	3373
3. Sălaj	180	60	-	-	2	-	-	-	242	117711	67275	1593
4. Satu-Mare	142	154	10	-	-	1	-	-	307	107947	198429	13884
5. Maramureş	46	12	5	-	-	97	-	-	160	64957	33610	45679
6. Caraş-Sev.	310	4	20	12	-	-	4	10	360	311335	10879	48058
7. Timiş	124	6	60	30	1	-	-	3	224	161449	34976	160456
8. Torontal	34	43	67	63	5	-	4	4	220	87445	98129	184827
TOTAL	1366	441	172	105	15	98	8	17	2222	1279741	816884	495173
Percentages	61.5	19.8	7.7	4.8	0.6	4.4	0.4	0.8	100	41.6	26.5	16.1

County	(number of souls)					Total for every county
	Serbs	Slovaks	Ruthenians	Croatians	Others	
1. Arad	2200	4157	199	77	3924	343597
2. Bihor	25	5957	214	160	3229	516704
3. Sălaj	-	2330	63	165	3030	191167
4. Satu-Mare	2	405	1343	61	1697	323768
5. Maramureş	4	492	122528	9	1002	268281
6. Caraş-Sev.	11862	5723	172	5018	14588	407635
7. Timiş	62813	2596	71	207	11471	437039
8. Torontal	186231	14031	32	4690	13365	588750
TOTAL	263137	35691	124622	10387	51306	3076941
Percentages	8.6	1.1.	4.1	0.3	1.7	100

LOCALITIES AND POPULATION IN THE 23 COUNTIES IN ALL TRANSYLVANIA (15 counties of the Grand Principality and 8 counties in Banat and in the Hungarian areas, in 1890, according to Balogh Pál)

Counties	Localities with national majorities										Partialy total	Romanians
	Romanian	Magyar		German	Serbs	Slovak		Ruthenian	Croatian	Others		
		Min.	Szek.			Slov.	Slovanian					
15 counties of Grand Principality	1605	175	417	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	2375	1276703
8 counties Banat and the Hungarian Areas	1366	441		172	105	9	6	98	8	17	2222	1279741
TOTAL	2971	616	417	350	105	9	6	98	8	17	4597	2556444
Percentages	64.7	13.4	9.1	7.6	2.2	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.4	100	48

Counties	POPULATION (number of souls)								
	Magyars		Germans	Serbs	Slovaks	Ruthenians	Croatians	Others	TOTAL
	Magh.	Szek.							
15 counties of Grand Principality	330106	367839	218557					58711	2251916
8 counties Banat and the Hungarian Areas	816884	-	495173	263137	35691	124622	10387	51306	3076941
TOTAL	1146990	367839	713730	263137	35691	124622	10387	110017	5328857
Percentages	2.5	6.9	13.3	5	0.6	2.4	0.2	2.2	100

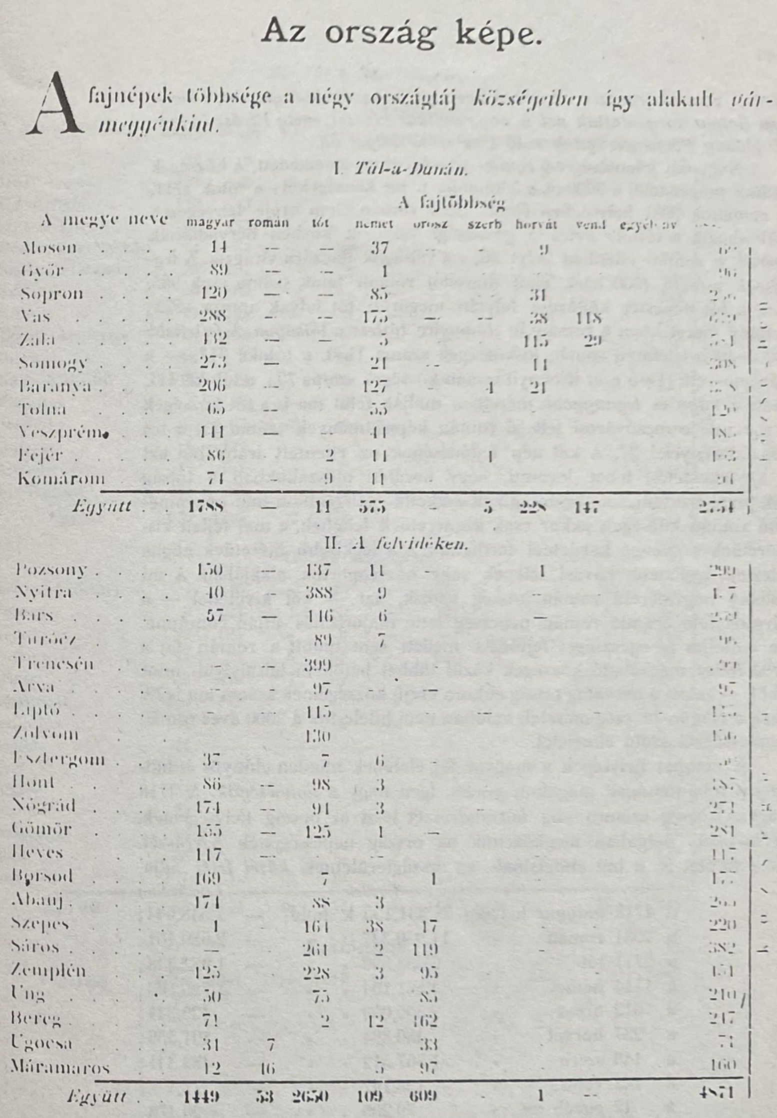
When the author has given the figures of the localities in the Hungarian kingdom, classified according to the same criteria in chapters I and II and a part of chapter IV, he gives the general total of the localities, with the majority nationalities, as follows:

The 12,686 localities in the 63 counties of the whole of Hungary are distribuited in the following manner:

4718	localities with a	Magyar	national majority	37.2 %
2981	" "	Romanian	" "	23.5 %
2711	" "	Slovak	" "	21.3 %
1114	" "	German	" "	9.0 %
612	" "	Ruthenian	" "	4.8 %
237	" "	Croatian	" "	1.8 %
149	" "	Serbian	" "	1.2 %
147	" "	Venzi	" "	1.1 %
17	" "	various	" "	0.1 %
12686	total localities		total percentages	100.0 %

The enclosed photocopies on pages 944 and 945 with the data in the four chapters reveal the « Image of the Hungarian country » which the author shows his readers to help them got acquainted with the country's ethnographic structure.

In 1870, a law was enacted in Hungary for the setting up of the property deeds, and the law began to be applied on the whole of the Hungarian state. The entire surface of Hungary was measured, calculated, recorded in the real estate records, drawn up on the basis of the topographic maps of every commune, so that no patch of land was left unidentified or with the name of the owner unknown. Until 1890, all the communes and towns in Hungary possessed records, maps and the property certificates of the entire territory belonging to them and the name of the people who owned it.



Az ország képe.

A fajnépek többsége a négy országtáj *községeiben* így alakult *vármegyénkint.*

I. *Túl-a-Dunán.*

A megye neve	magyar	román	tót	német	orosz	szerb	horvát	vend	egyéb	
Moson	14	—	—	37	—	—	9			60
Győr	89	—	—	1						90
Sopron	120	—	—	85		—	31			236
Vas	288	—	—	175	—	—	38	118		619
Zala	132	—	—	5			115	29		281
Somogy	273	—		21	—		11			308
Baranya	206	—		127	—	4	21			358
Tolna	65	—		55						120
Veszprém	141	—	—	41						182
Fejér	86		2	11		1				100
Komárom	71	—	9	11						91
Együtt	**1788**	**—**	**11**	**575**	**—**	**5**	**228**	**147**		**2754**

II. *A felvidéken.*

A megye neve	magyar	román	tót	német	orosz	szerb	horvát	vend	egyéb	
Pozsony	150	—	137	11	—		1			299
Nyitra	40	—	388	9			—			437
Bars	57	—	116	6			—			179
Turócz			89	7						96
Trencsén	—	—	399							399
Árva	—	—	97	—	—					97
Liptó	—	—	115			—		—		115
Zólyom			130							130
Esztergom	37		7	6	—					50
Hont	86	—	98	3						187
Nógrád	174	—	91	3		—				271
Gömör	155	—	125	1	—					281
Heves	117	—		—						117
Borsod	169		7		1					177
Abauj	171		88	3						262
Szepes	1	—	164	38	17					220
Sáros	—		261	2	119		—			382
Zemplén	125		228	3	95					451
Ung	50		75		85					210
Bereg	71		2	12	162					247
Ugocsa	31	7			33					71
Máramaros	12	16		5	97					160
Együtt	**1449**	**53**	**2650**	**109**	**609**	**—**	**1**	**—**		**4871**

elzászi eredetű franczia népükkel beolvadtak a *sváb környezetbe*, s *kicsiben hamar megoldották azt a nagy etnikai kérdést, mely Elzász-Lotharingiában Németországnak száz évre szóló dolgot ád.*

Nagyobb jelentőségre a *román* községi típus emelkedett. A községek száma megközelíti a 3000-et, s felülmulja a tót községekét: a tótok 2711, a románok 2981 helységben élnek. De a román elem ereje lényegesen különbözik a tóttól: emez a gazdasági válságok közben hervadásnak indult, a román ellenben helyt áll, s a válságok daczára virágzik. A *legkisebb* méretű (500 lélek alatt maradó) román faluk száma csak 985, míg a tót népesség költözése folytán megürült tót falvak apraja 1523; a többi méretekben a románság többnyire *túllesz a tótságon*. A *fejlettebb* (500—1000 léleknyi) román kisközségek száma 1180, a tótoké 717, — a középméretű (1—5 ezer léleknyi) román községek száma 795, a tótoké 444. Csak a *nagy* és *legnagyobb* méretben mulják felül ma is a tót községek a románt: e mezővárosi jellegű román képződmények száma 21, a tót képződményeké 27. A két nép fejlődésének ez ellentett irányából azt a következtetést lehet levonni, hogy korábbi időszakokban a tótság volt jóval erősebb, s a románság volt sokkalta gyengébb: a mai középméretű román községek akkor csak kisméretűek lehettek, a mai fejlett kisméretűek a gyenge kezdetnél tarthattak, s a legkisebb méretűek aligha léteztek, legföljebb havasi telepek vagy házcsoportok alakjában. A mi néhány nagyméretű román község létezik, azt — két kivétellel — a városok felé áramló román népesség tette majorizálás útján leg románná. De erőteljes és egészséges fejlődése mellett sem tudott a román faj a *3000 lelket* meghaladó községek közül többet betölteni túlsúlylyal, mint 85-öt, — holott a hervatag tótság ekkora erejű községeinek száma ma is 78. Ezek a román helység-méretek valóban nem hitelesítik a 2000 éves román őslakosságról szóló elméletet.

A *magyar* helységek a magyar faj életének minden előnyös és hátrányos tulajdonságait magukon viselik. Igen nagy a *tömörségük*. A 4718 magyar község számra alig *harmad*részét teszi az ország helységeinek, de lakosság dolgában megközelítik az ország népességének *fele*részét, sőt a terület is, a mit elfoglalnak, az országterületnek *közel felét* adja.

	Területe	*Lélekszáma*
A 4718 *magyar* helység	21.231,155 k. hold,	— 7.518,644;
a 2981 román »	11.950,347 » »	— 2.680,161;
a 2711 tót »	6.538,559 » »	— 1.982,348;
a 1114 német »	4.561,104 » »	— 1.726,168;
a 612 orosz »	2.300,699 » »	— 429,341;
a 237 horvát »	480,864 » »	— 191,556;
a 149 szerb »	1.567,512 » »	— 483,341;
a 147 vend »	138,197 » »	— 71,457;
a 17 egyéb ny. »	79.209 » »	— 20.178;
a 7968 nem magy. »	27.616,491 » »	— 7.584,850;
Így ad ki a 12686 helység	48.847,646 k. holdat és	15.133,491

III. *Túl a Királyhágón.*

A megye neve	magyar	román	tót	német	orosz	szerb	horvát	vend	egyéb ny.	összesen
	A fajtöbbség									
Csík	57	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Háromszék . . .	103	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
Udvarhely . . .	130	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	136
Maros-Torda . .	127	77	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	208
Beszterce-Naszód	4	66	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	98
Szolnok-Doboka .	26	291	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	320
Szilágy	60	180	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	212
Kolozs	45	188	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	237
Torda-Aranyos .	26	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
Brassó	10	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	21
Nagy-Küküllő . .	10	42	—	73	—	—	—	—		125
Fogaras	1	84	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	87
Szeben	—	63	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	88
Hunyad	5	127	—	—	—	—				132
Alsó-Fehér . . .	17	161	—	3	—	—	—		—	181
Kis-Küküllő . . .	31	65	—	22	—					118
Együtt	652	1785	2	178	—	—	—	—	—	2617

IV. *Az alvidéken.*

A megye neve	magyar	román	tót	német	orosz	szerb	horvát	vend	egyéb ny.	összesen
Krassó-Szörény .	4	310	—	20	—	12	4		10	360
Temes	6	121	1	60	—	30			3	221
Arad	22	185	—	9	—	—	—		—	216
Torontál	43	34	5	67	—	63	4		1	220
Bihar	140	345	7	1	—	—	—			493
Szathmár	154	142		10	1	—	—			307
Szabolcs	134	—	—	—	—	—			—	134
Hajdú	21		—	—	—	—			—	21
Jász	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		52
Békés	23	1	1		—		—			28
Csanád	23	2	5		—					30
Csongrád	18									18
Bács	38		7	15	2	36				128
Pest	151		19	10	—	3				213
Együtt . .	829	1143	48	252	3	144	8		17	2444

Országosan.

	magyar	román	tót	német	orosz	szerb	horvát	vend	egyéb ny.	összesen
Főösszeg . .	4718	2981	2711	1114	612	149	237	147	17	12686

The first complete official census was taken in Hungary in 1890 and comprised, besides the statistic data of the population, the Hungarian kingdom, precise the data concerning the manner in which the whole surface of the land in the Hungarian kingdom is distributed, owned by the nationalities living in the state.

In page 144, which we reproduce in the annexed photocopy, the author places at our disposal *a new element,* a situation *of decisive importance, which puts an end, once and for all, to all the theoretic speculations lacking a documentary basis, which sustains the theory of the deserted land of Transylvania and of the infiltration of the Romanians into places where the native-born Magyars lived.*

It concerns the land, the nationalities in the whole Hungarian kingdom owned and used according to the statistic data in the official Magyar census taken in 1890.

Here the situation rendered by the author. In 1890, in the Hungarian state there were:

7548644	Magyars	who lived in	4718	localities and	possesed	21,231,155 j.o.
2680161	Romanians	"	2981	"	"	11,950,347 j.o.
1982348	Slovaks	"	2711	"	"	6,538,559 j.o.
1726168	Germans	"	1114	"	"	4,561,104 jo.
429341	Ruthenians (Russians)	"	612	"	"	2,300,699 jo.
191553	Croatians	"	237	"	"	480,864 j.o.
483341	Serbians	"	149	"	"	1,567,512 j.o.
71,457	Venzi	"	147	"	"	138,197 j.o.
20478	Others	"	17	"	"	79,209 j.o.
15,133,491	souls (inhabitants)		12686			48,847,646 j.o.
of which 7,584,850	non-Magyars	"	7908	localities possessing		27,616,494 j.o.

The number 7,548,644 of Magyars comprises 367,839 Szeklers and circa 350,000 Jews and Gipsies who were recorded in the census as Magyars judging by the language spoken, not by their nationality.

There were 6,783,203 pure Magyars as compared to 8,350,288 of non-Magyar inhabitants.

In the light of the figures in the table above, in our commentaries we will deal with the situation of the nationalities in Transylvania both from numerical point of view of the localities and of the population, and from the surface of land they owned and had worked for centuries.

With this aim in view we have drawn up the following situation, on the basis of the statistic data comprised in the census of 1890:

(see table page 38)

From the above situation there results a difference between the figures indicating the number of Romanian localities and those of the Romanian population in the whole of Hungary and that in the 23 counties of Transylvania. This is the explanation of this difference.

If the number of 2971 communes with Romanian national majorities in Transylvania, we add the 18 communes with Romanian national majorities situated in Hungary in Ugocea county with 7 communes, Becheş with 1 commune and Cenad with 2 communes we obtain, as the writer mentions at page 144, the total number of 2981 Romanian communes. In the 10 communes in Hungary there were 29,529 Romanians.

By adding the number of the Romanians in the 10 communes and the number of the Romanians in the counties in Alföld, 22,426 Romanians as well as the number of circa 71,765 Romanians dispersed in the other counties of Hungary, Budapest included (29,529 22,426 71,765) we obtain the total number of the Romanians in Hungary, 2,680,161 (2,556,441 of which in Transylvania and 123,770 dispersed in the counties in Hungary and Budapest).

By analysing the data included in the above situation, we find that the entire territory of Transylvania with a surface of 20,259,304 acres was owned by the cohabiting nationalities, as follows:

11,950,347	acres are	owned by	2,556,441 Rom.,	living in	2971	localities
2,560,040	"	"	1,146,990 Mag.	"	616	"
2,189,167	"	"	367,839 Szekl.	"	417	"
1,918,182	"	"	713,730 Germ.	"	350	"
1,031,922	"	"	263,137 Serb.	"	105	"
453,551	"	"	124,622 Ruth.	"	98	"
156,095	"	"	156,095 other nation.	"	40	"
20,259,304	"	"	5,328,854 inhabitants	"	4597	localities

DEMOGRAPHIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC [illegible] OF THE NATIONALITIES IN THE 23 COUNTIES OF THE TRANSYLVANIA IN 189o - according to BALOGH PAL (page 2[illegible])

	Counties	LOCALITIES with national majorities (every county)							Tot. loc. in every Co.	P O P U L A T I O N of souls							Total population in every Co.	SURFACES OF LAND in counties recorded by		
		Rom.	Mag.	Szek.	Germ.	Serb.	Rut.	Others		Romanians	Magyars	Szeklers	Germans	Serbians	Ruthenians	Others		Romanians	Magyars	Szeklers
1	Braşov	3	1o		11				24	311o6	26116		278o2			1753	86777	5455517	6825o9	
2	Făgăraş	84	1		2				87	78725	4o82		4oo9			14o1	88217			
3	Sibiu	63			25				88	98719	4342		42497			318o	148738			
4	Hunedoara	427	5						432	238486	17167		8o47			4195	267895			
5	Alba de jos	161	17		3				181	151397	[illegible]		7539			3955	193o72			
6	Turda Arieş	116	26						142	1o7491	3759o		841			4642	15o564			
7	Cluj	188	45		4				237	133277	77271		8o81			657o	225199			
8	Solnoc D.	291	26		3				32o	1668o6	38961		6234			5549	21755o			
9	Bistriţa N.	66	4		28				98	7o279	4994		25445			4oo9	1o4737			
1o	Tîrnava Mic	65	31		22				118	49573	27652		18973			5547	1o1745			
1	T-va Mare	42	1o		73				125	53644	14148		59575			7945	135312			
2	Mureş Turda	77		127	4				2o8	62179	476o2	5497o	6438			6671	17786o	5o5141		2189167
13	C i u c	9		57					66	1447o		98861	384			395	11411o			
14	Treiscaune	1o		1o3					113	1736o		11o799	551			1298	13ooo8			
15	Odorhei	3		13o	3				136	3191		1o32o9	2131			16o1	11o132			
16	Bihor	345	14o		1			7	493	21994o	2838o6		3373	25	214	6346	5167o4	2o14257	14oo432	
17	Sălaj	18o	6o					2	242	117711	67275		1593		63	4525	191167			
18	Satu-Mare	142	154		1o		1		3o7	1o7947	198429		13884	2	1343	2163	323768			
19	Maramureş	46	12		5		97		16o	64957	3361o		45679	4	122528	15o3	268281	49o342	1oo83o	
2o	A r a d	185	22		9				216	2o8957	8678o		373o3	22oo	199	8158	343597	348529o	376275	
21	Caraş Sev.	31o	4		2o	12		14	36o	311335	1o879		48o58	11862	172	25329	4o7635			
22	T i m i ş	124	6		6o	3o		4	224	161449	37976		16o456	62813	71	14274	437o39			
23	Torontal	34	43		67	63		13	22o	87445	98129		184827	186231	32	32186	58875o			
	T O T AL	2971	616	417	35o	1o5	98	4o	4597	2556441	114699o	367839	71373o	263137	124622	156o95	5328857	1195o547	256oo4o	2189167
	In %	64,6	13,4	9,1	7,6	2,3	2,1	o,9		48	21,5	6,9	13,4	5	2,3	2,9	1oo	59	12,6	1o,8

The other nationalities

Germans	1918182	j.c.	9.5 %
Serbians	1o31922		5.1 %
Ruthenians	453351		2.2 %
Others	156o95		o.8 %
Total surface	2o2593o4	j.c.	1oo %

The total population in 23 counties of Transylvania was of 5,328,854 inhabitants, of which:

2,556,441	Romanians	in a percentage of	48
1,146,990	Magyars	"	20.6
367,839	Szeklers	"	7.7
713,730	Germans	"	12,3
263,137	Serbians	"	5.0
124,622	Ruthenians	"	2.4
156,095	Other nationalities	"	3.0
5,328,854	inhabitants	"	100

The Table below shows the general situation of the nationalities in the whole Hungarian kingdom, on the basis of the figures included in the official census taken in Hungary in 1890, reproduced in Balogh Pál's work. The table comprises the number of inhabitants, the nationalities, the localities with national majorities, the surface owned by every nationality and the resulting percentages.

TABLE

of the nationalities in the 63 counties of the Hungarian kingdom in 1890.

	No.of inhabitants	Nationality	%	No.of localities with nat.majorities	%	Surface owned in acres	%
	7,548,644	Magyars inclusively	49.8	4,718	37.5	21,231,155	43.4
	415,441	Szeklers	2.7	417	0.3	2,189,155	4.4
	2,680,161	Romanians	17.7	2,981	23,5	11,950,347	24.4
	1,982,348	Slovaks	13.9	2,711	21.3	6,538,559	13.3
	1,726,168	Germans	11.4	1,114	8.8	4,561,104	9.7
	429,341	Ruthenians	2.8	612	4.8	2,300,699	4.7
	483,341	Serbians	3.1	149	1.1	1,567,512	3.2
	91,935	other nat.	0.5	164	1.2	217,406	0.4
	191,556	Croatians	1,2	237	1.8	480,846	0.9
Incomplete Tot.	7,548,644	Magyars	49.8	4,718	37.5	21,231,155	43.4
	7,584,850	nonMagyars	50.2	7,968	62.5	27,616,491	56.4
G-ral Tot.	15,133,449	inhabitants	100	12,686	100	48,847,646	100

The above table shows the true « image of Hungary » which Balogh Pál spoke of, page 444 and 445 of his work.

On the basis of the above figures, the author has drawn a coloured map of the Hungarian kingdom, on which he marked the territories occupied by the various nationalities, taking into account their number and the amount of land they owned.

By looking at this map and analysing the table reproduced above - both belonging exclusively to the author, the following conclusions result clearly and precisely:

1. Of the population of the whole Hungarian kingdom of 15,133,491 inhabitants, the Magyars, including the Szeklers, the Jews and the Gipsies, numbered 7,548,644 inhabitants, i.e.. 49,8 per cent while all the other non-Magyar nationalities numbered 7,584,850 inhabitants, i.e. 50,2 per cent.

2. Of the number of 12,680 communes in the whole of Hungary, there were 4,718 Magyar communes, i.e. 37,5 per cent, while 7,968 communes were inhabited by the other non-Magyar nationalities, i.e. 62,5 per cent.

3. Of the entire surface of the territory of the Hungarian kingdom of 48,847,646 acres, 21,231,155 acres (43,4 per cent) belonged to the Magyars and the Szeklers, while 27,616,494 acres (56,6 per cent) belonged to the non-Magyars.

4. The most numerous nations - except for the Magyars - in the Hungarian kingdom were the following:

a) the Romanians numbering 2,680,101 inhabitants, i.e. 17,7 per cent of the whole population of Hungary, who lived in 2981 localities, i.e. 23,5 per cent of the total number of 12,685 localities;

b) the Slovaks numbering 1,982,348, i.e. 13,9 per cent who lived in 2,711 localities, i.e. 21,3 per cent;

c) the Germans, numbering 1,726,168 inhabitants, i.e. 11,4 per cent who lived in 1114 localities, i.e. 8,8 per cent.

5. The territory owned by the Romanians, the Slovaks and the Germans, besides other nationalities, mentioned in the above table, measured:

a) 11,950,747 acres owned by Romanians, i.e. 24,4 per cent of the surface of the Hungarian kingdom (48,847,646 acres);

b) 6,538,539 acres owned by Slovaks, i.e. 13,3 per cent;

c) 4,561,104 acres owned by Germans, i.e. 9,7 per cent.

These three nationalities numbering a population of 6,388,677 inhabitants owned 23,050,010 acres, i.e. 1,818,855 acres more than the 7,548,644 Magyars and Szeklers who owned 21,231,155 acres in the whole of Hungary.

6. Except for the Germans who were brought there to be colonists in many parts of the Hungarian kingdom, enjoying the statute of colonists, enjoying privileges, the other two nationalities, the Romanian and the Slovak, as Balogh Pál map shows, are situated in compact masses and on well-delimited territories, in the East and North of the kingdom, constituting provinces with populations identical with those in the countries neighbouring them. The less numerous nationalities, such as the Croatians and the Ruthenians are in the same situation as the same map indicates.

Synthetizing, we find - with no other possibility of interpretation - that the initial limits of the Hungarian kingdom proper are in Pannonia and Alföld where the kingdom was founded by Stephen the Holy, inhabited by a compact Magyar population in the centre of the kingdom, while the outlying regions were occupied by the other nationalities. Besides, we find that 7,133,203 Magyars ruled over 8,000,291 non-Magyars who held 61 per cent of the territory of Hungary; that the Romanians were numbered 17,7 per cent of the entire population of Hungary and owned 24,4 per cent of the territory of Hungary, living in 23,5 per cent of the localities of the kingdom, that of the 7,133,203 Magyars of the kingdom, not including the Szeklers, only circa 1,5000,000 Magyars were scattered among other nationalities, of which 1,099,388 Magyars were in Transylvania and the remainder scattered among the Slovaks, the Serbs, the Croatians and the Ruthenians.

Why did they leave the frontiers open to the millions of immigrants who, as Balogh Pál says, did away with the Magyar and Saxon settlements and took possession of their land? How did it happen that the guards watching the frontiers between Transylvania and Moldavia and Wallachia did not inform their superiors that Romanian immigrants were captured. Where, when and how many were they? How does it happen that the Hungarian state archives and the Vienna ones have preserved a great many documents referring to the emigration of the Hungarians, the Szeklers and the Romanians, to the Romanian countries, beginning in the 13th century and lasting until the 19th, let alone the documents in the archives of the Romanian Countries, referring to the emigrants from Transylvania and why are there no documents in the same archives of the Romanian Countries, referring to the Romanian immigrations of the Romanians in Transylvania when - according to the author's statements, these immigrations took place for centuries on end, involving hundreds of thousands of persons. Neither do the Saxon archives - so rich in documents of all kind - possess any document referring to possible « emigrations » from the Romanian countries to Transylvania. Neither do the archives in the towns and villages where they have existed for centuries, as they were not aliens, but native-born inhabitants.

The lack of conclusive documents and proofs determined the author to resort to assumptions, hypotheses and all kind of improbable arguments in order to misinterpret reality to suit his themes.

Logically and realistically, the above mentioned questions can get as answers two alternatives only: either the frontiers of Transylvania were open wide to all the emigrants who left their own countries to come to « Hungarian Canaan », or they came undisturbed to occupy a « waste land », which no one has never been able to prove. The truth - and it cannot be contested - is that the non-Magyar nationalities occupied in compact masses whole provinces which were sujugated by force by the Magyar colonists. Thus, the real « aliens » are the Magyar, Szekler and Saxon colonists, not the sujugated nationalities who were natives.

Due to the firm resistance put up by the non-Magyars, the penetration of the Hungarians into those provinces and their attempt at Magyarizing the sujugated nationalities, a situaton was created which Balogh Pál succeeded in his work to depict as «the real image of Hungary». Besides the territory of Pannonia and the Alfőld, where the migratory Magyar people settled, which is their real homeland - in all the other provinces the Hungarians are a majority in point of population and number of localities and in point of the surface of land they owned.

As this was the state of things, after the image of Hungary, depicted by Balogh Pál with the aid of the figures which certainly displeased the magnates at the head of Magyar governments, the author was obliged to consolidate and save the theory of the infiltrations by falsifying figures in all manners, by putting forward « hypothetical » statements, completely devoid of any documentary evidence.

It is a fallacy to hold that the Romanians in the South and East of the Carpathians who in the 13th and 14th centuries were struggling to set up their national states, left home of their forefathers and emigrated by the hundreds of thousands to Transylvania, settling here, near the Szekler frontier guards, the Saxons and the Hungarians whom they invaded.

Later, these Romanians in Wallachia and in Moldavia, led by their reigning princes were fighting and defeating at Posada, Charles Robert, king of Hungary who wanted to conquer their country. All the Romanians in Wallachia and in Moldavia realized the Hungarians were the enemies of the Romanians and had learnt from their brothers who had emigrated from Transylvania even before the setting up of the Romanian countries, because of the religious persecutions of the Catholic clergy, who held the highest offices in the Hungarian kingdom and wanted to make the Romanians give up the Orthodox faith of their forefathers and because of the hard economic conditions imposed by the Hungarian « native kings ».

When the Romanian states had been set up and when they had been organized administratively, economically, militarily and politically, in the 14th century, they fought defence wars under the leadership of their reigning princes even against the Hungarians and later against the Ottoman expansion. The defensive wars fought by the two Romanian countries led by their reigning princes, in the following centuries, against their enemies, the Hungarians, the Turks, the Poles, the Russians and the Austrians continually lessened the number of inhabitants in both Romanian countries, so that there was no surplus population which could emigrate beyond the boundaries of the country. On the contrary in order to replace the losses caused by the wars and certain epidemies such as the plague and cholera which raged in these countries,certain reigning princes encouraged massive immigrations of Romanians , Hungarians and Szeklers, so that more than 590,000 inhabitants coming from Transylvania settled in Oltenia, Wallachia, Moldavia and Dobrudja.

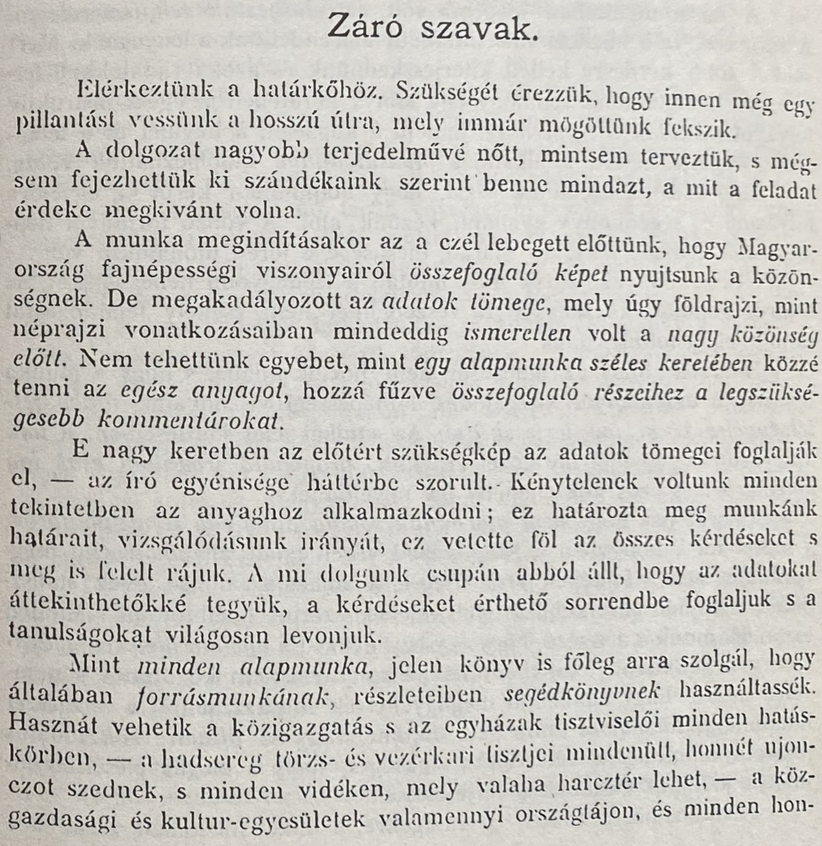
The passes in the Carpathians were not used by « emigrants » from the Romanian countries to Transylvania, but by the Hungarian, Szekler and Romanian emigrants from Transylvania to those countries. Balogh Pál confirms it repeatedly and blames the Magyar governments for not creating favourable conditions for the inhabitants, that would put a stop to the emigrations. Every other page and even one and the same page is full of contradictions of all kind, so that the readers are puzzled and wonder what is the truth?

The reality of the figures which Balogh Pál presents us acts like a boomerang which upsets the entire strcture of the theory of infiltrations.

Consequently, the land belongs to those who own it and have the right to live on this land. If this right is disputed, it is established through self-determination. « At present there is no alternative - except for the new diktats » imposed by sheer force and subversiveness.

Instead of presenting reality as it actually is - so as to bring back to their senses both the counts and barons who take the helm of Hungary, and all the Magyars intoxicated with illusions and all manner of untruths - that the presence in such large numbers of Romanians in Transylvania is due to the fact that they are native-born there and not aliens and consequently should be treated in a different way from the manner they have been treated until the present, granting them too equal rights in the Magyar state, the author has only succeeded in increasing the confusion and enhancing the excitement in the hearts and minds of the Magyar people, making them believe in chimaeras and vein illusions, and hate the Romanian people gratuitously.

The author concludes the 1100 pages of the work with a short but eloquent « final part»[22] pointing out to what extent the work reached its aim, its use and utility, for scientists, research workers and the public who take an interest in ethnographic problems.



Záró szavak.

Elérkeztünk a határkőhöz. Szükségét érezzük, hogy innen még egy pillantást vessünk a hosszú útra, mely immár mögöttünk fekszik.

A dolgozat nagyobb terjedelművé nőtt, mintsem terveztük, s mégsem fejezhettük ki szándékaink szerint benne mindazt, a mit a feladat érdeke megkivánt volna.

A munka megindításakor az a czél lebegett előttünk, hogy Magyarország fajnépességi viszonyairól *összefoglaló képet* nyujtsunk a közönségnek. De megakadályozott az *adatok tömege*, mely úgy földrajzi, mint néprajzi vonatkozásaiban mindeddig *ismeretlen* volt a *nagy közönség előtt*. Nem tehettünk egyebet, mint *egy alapmunka széles keretében* közzé tenni az *egész anyagot*, hozzá fűzve *összefoglaló részeihez a legszükségesebb kommentárokat*.

E nagy keretben az előtért szükségkép az adatok tömegei foglalják el, — az író egyénisége háttérbe szorult. Kénytelenek voltunk minden tekintetben az anyaghoz alkalmazkodni; ez határozta meg munkánk határait, vizsgálódásunk irányát, ez vetette föl az összes kérdéseket s meg is felelt rájuk. A mi dolgunk csupán abból állt, hogy az adatokat áttekinthetőkké tegyük, a kérdéseket érthető sorrendbe foglaljuk s a tanulságokat világosan levonjuk.

Mint *minden alapmunka*, jelen könyv is főleg arra szolgál, hogy általában *forrásmunkának*, részleteiben *segédkönyvnek* használtassék. Hasznát vehetik a közigazgatás s az egyházak tisztviselői minden hatáskörben, — a hadsereg törzs- és vezérkari tisztjei mindenütt, honnét ujonczot szednek, s minden vidéken, mely valaha harcztér lehet, — a közgazdasági és kultur-egyesületek valamennyi országtáján, és minden hon-

polgár, kit hazánk fajnépességi viszonyainak mai képe és jövő alakulása
érdekel. Arra törekedtünk, hogy a mit a dolgozat anyagában *kiki keres*
és tanulságaiból levonni kiván, azt könnyen és gyorsan megtalálhassa:
első sorban a *saját vidékét, helységét, vármegyéjét,* s a messzebb vidé-
kek közül, a mikhez legtöbb érdeke köti. A *teljes anyagot* összefüggő
egészében a szaktudomány művelőinek s a cselekvés emberei közül azok-
nak szántuk, kik gondolatkörükkel az *egész ország közéletét* átfogják.

Feladatunkat annak a módszernek alkalmazásával és kipróbálásával
igyekeztünk megoldani, a mit a könyv bevezető czikkében bőven meg-
ismertettünk: *összekapcsoltuk a népszámlálási eredményeket a földrajz-
zal s a demografiai megfigyeléseket a néprajzzal.* E műveletből áll
munkánk *lényege*, melynek dologi nehézségeit tetézte az alkalmas for-
mák s terminusok keresése, hogy az anyagot tömören és szabatosan
adhassuk elő.

A mi a munkában *lényeges* volt, azt *elvégeztük lelkiismeretesen.* A formával való küzdelemben mindent alárendeltünk a lényegnek. Mert sokkal több kérdésre kellett kiterjeszkednünk és azokat adatokkal felszerelve bemutatnunk, semhogy egy könyv keretében az egész instruktiv anyagot *nemcsak a megértésre*, hanem a képzelet, a hevület és a lelkesedés fölgerjesztésére is alkalmas *olvasmánynyá* kidolgozhattuk volna.

Meg kellett elégednünk azzal, hogy alapmunka kerül ki, egyelőre forrásmű és segédkönyv gyanánt, kezünk alól. A vonzó formával népszerüsítés érdeme másokra marad, dicsősége e téren utódainkra vár.

Nekik könnyebb útjuk lesz, miután a legnagyobb nehézségeket, az úttörés gondját, koczkázatát és veszedelmét nem csekély feláldozással immár elhárítottuk előlük.

Hiszszük, hogy az áldozatot nem hoztuk hiába, s hogy e munka nyomán a tudományos vizsgálódás fajnépességi viszonyaink *újabb fejleményeire is ki fog terjeszkedni.* Az etnikai élet kérdéseiben, a mik Magyarország jövőjét oly közel érdeklik, *propagáló irodalom csak így keletkezhet* és erős közvélemény így nevelődhet.

Kétségtelen, hogy *nem maradnak sokáig annyiban a nyelvhatárok*, a miket mi e könyvben a XIX. század végén talált állapot szerint megvontunk, sem a fajnépek *erőmérlegei*, a miket az utolsó évek statisztikája alapján az országról nyelvvidékek szerint felállítottunk. Minden esztendő munkás tényező, hogy egy-egy évtized a *nyelvterületeken igazítson*, s az erőviszonyokat módosítsa. Bizonynyal nem közömbös a nemzetre nézve, hogy állandóan megfigyeltessék mindaz, a mit a *természet* hatalma, a *társadalmi* tömegek ösztöne vagy az *állami erők* tudatos akarata mindezeken változtat, s szükséges, hogy a megfigyelések eredménye időnkint irodalmilag terjesztessék.

Hivatkozunk a komoly jelenségekre, a miket föl kellett tárnunk e

dolgozatban, mert a magyar államélet és nemzetlét alapjait érintik. Ezek *további fejlődésükben* — azt hisszük — *állandóan nyilvántartandók.*

Szóltunk a *magyar fajterület széltagoltságáról*, a sok száz elszigetelt magyar községről, a mik más népek közt elszórtan fekszenek, hogy a más fajok hullámai közt elmosódjanak, — miként elmosódtak százával egyéb községeink, melyekben az egykori magyar lakosságból máig csak kisebb-nagyobb töredék maradt meg. Szóltunk *vándor népességünk* szertelen számáról, mely otthonából elbujdosva, azt más fajnépeknek engedi át, maga pedig idegenben próbál szerencsét s csak elvétve boldogul. Szóltunk *városaink beteges fejlődéséről*, a miknek leginkább a vándor napszámos elemből kerül a növekvő népszáma s fejlődik ki proletár társadalma. Rámutattunk a *közegészségügy siralmas állapotára*, a kisdedhalandóságra, a mi főleg a magyar nyelvvidék népességét fogyasztja, — rá a sorozási statisztika ijesztő eredményeire, az analfabeták roppant tömegére, s a nehéz küzdelemre, a mit a népesség az anyagi megélhetésért minden életpályán vívni kénytelen.

Megtekintettük az *érem másik lapját* is. Bebizonyítottuk, hogy ez országban — balsorsú történeti multunk, nehéz viszonyokkal küzködő jelenünk daczára — a magyar faj az ő vezérlő hivatásának megfelelni nemcsak képes, de hegemoniát a többi népek élén most is csupán ő bír gyakorolni. A magyar faj tartja egységesen össze az országnak más népektől lakott részeit; általa marad meg ez ország egységesnek és magyarnak, hogy mint állam fenmaradhasson. Rámutattunk a magyar faj túlsúlyára a kultura, az értelmi pályák, a földgazdaság, a forgó tőke, az ipar és kereskedelem területén, — rá asszimiláló erejére a városokban, s a tiszta magyar községek tömegében. Szóltunk a térveszteségek mellett térnyereségeiről is, s megjelöltük százával a községeket, hol *a magyar fajkisebbség* erős, s kellőn támogattatva *tért hódíthat* a többségben levő más fajnépek közt. E térfoglalás *a magyar nyelvterületi viszonyok konszolidálása czéljából* nemcsak magyar állami, hanem dinasztikus és európai érdek is. Magyarország sokat emlegetett kiépítése csak úgy képzelhető, ha sikerül a magyar nyelvterület *széthullott részeit egyesítni, a nyelvszigeteket összefűzni s a nyelvhatárokat kiszélesíteni.*

Dolgozatunk ez építkezés szinterét, talaját és határait áttekinthetőleg mutatta be. Hogy az építő munka meddig halad, s mily sikerrel, — azt az újabb népszámlálások és statisztikai megfigyelések alapján annak az *irodalomnak kell majdan megállapítni,* melynek mi voltunk az utat megtörő első napszámosa.

Azzal a buzgó óhajtással zárjuk e könyvet, melylyel lapjait bevezettük: vajha azok, a kik utánunk jönnek, a *jövő Magyarország* képében korunk nemzeti törekvéseinek teljes sikerét és dicsőségét rajzolhatnák meg.

« When this work was started - says the author - we intended to show the public a synthetic picture of the ethnic problems in Hungary.

....We have been obliged, in all respects, to adjust to the material.It is the latter that determined the limits of the researches, the line of the researches, raised all the problems and supplied the answers to them. Our task consisted in occasioning a survey of the data, in posing the problems in a precise manner and in drawing clear conclusions.

....This work can be used in the administrative civil and the church activities as well as by military organs.... in the economic and cultural gatherings, in all parts of the country as well as by every citizen interested in the image of about the ethnic relations of the homeland at present and in the future....

We have tried to solve « our problem » by utilizing the method of adaptation and of experiment we described at lenght in the introduction: we have combined the results of statistics with geography and demographic observations with ethnography »

These operations constitute the essence of our work.

....We trust our sacrifice was not in vain and that, due to this work, the scientific researches in the ethnographic relations further develop and will have fresh results regarding the ethnographic relations.

In ethnic problems which are of such great interest for the future of Hungary, this is the only way to develop a propaganda literature and to cultivate vigorous public opinion.

No doubt the linguistic boundaries we have deduced in this book, on the basis of the situation existing at the end of the 19th century could last much longer, nor could the preponderance of the nationalities we established on the basis of the statistic of the last few years, for every region of the country.

Every year is a factor of work so that every decade should rectify the linguistic regions and change the ratio of forces (among the nationalities). Certainly, it is not indifferent to observe regarding the nation all that has changed due to the power of nature, the social instinct of the multitudes or the conscious will of the state power and the results of these observations should be diffused from time to time, through literature.

We mean these serious phenomena we have had to set forth in this work, as they concern the basis of the life of the Magyar state and nation.

....We believe that these serious phenomena will subsequently develop and continually have to be studied by public observation.

We have repeatedly looked at the reverse of the medal too. We have proved that in this country, despite our unfortunate historic past, despite the struggles waged under very difficult circumstances, the Magyar nation is not only able to play its leading role; at present too, it alone can be the hegemonic power over the other nationalities. The Magyar nation maintains the parts of the country inhabited by other nationalities, united; it is only due to it that the country has remained unitary and Magyar, so that it may continue to last as a state.

We have shown the superiority of the Magyar nation in point of culture, public careers, economy, finance, industry and trade, the power of this nation to assimilate the other nationalities in towns, but to maintain the communes purely Magyar.

Besides losses of land we have mentioned gains of importance, indicating the hundreds of communes where a Magyar majority, powerfully supported by the rulers can gain ground among the majorities of other nations.

From the standpoint of the consolidation of the Magyar linguistic relations these gains are not an advantage for the Magyar state, only, but serve the dynastic and even the European interests. This is the only way to imagine the often-mentioned consolidation of Hungary, if the dispersed Magyar linguistic territories now united, and the linguistic islands are combined and to the linguistic boundaries..........

From the standpoint of this consolidation, our work has shown both its ground and its boundaries. On the basis of statistics and censuses whose pioneers we have been, literature will establish in the future how much this activity meant to consolidate the country and nation will progress and what will be the results».

We reproduced almost the author's entire « Conclusions » in order to let everyone see, to what extent we were right when we referred to the purpose of the work, the means and methods employed as well as to the truthfulness of the author's conclusions.

In the following lines we will comment upon the most significant passages in the conclusions of the author.

First of all, we have found that neither in the course of the work nor in the conclusions, did the author mention a single document, a single work, a single source, except for general Lenk's work in order to justify the throughness of his statements and conclusions. All is based in «it seems», « I believe », « it is certainly so » , « probably », etc.

The author admits openly that: «We have tried to solve *our problem* by utilizing the method of adaptation and the experiment which I have described at length in the introduction; we have combined the statistic results with geography and demographic observations with ethnography. These operations constitute the essence of our work».

For the author and for his masters, and for the whole Magyar opinion «our problem» was that of the Magyarization of all the non-Magyar nationalities, in the Hungarian kingdom, and a Magyarization had to be achieved through the changing in the ethnic relations between the other nationalities on one hand and the Magyar one on the other through the agency of linguistics, by enlarging the linguistic boundaries and the unification of the linguistic Magyar islands.

The author believed his work would arouse a vivid interest and that it would stimulate the scientific researches on the ethnographic relations which were continue to develop for, says the author: «as regards ethnic problems which are of such great interest for the future of Hungary, this is the only way a propaganda literature takes shape and a strong public opinion is cultivated».

Then the author insists on the fact that «the linguistic boundaries will not last much longer» as they were set forth in the work, on the basis of the situation existing at the end of the 19th century, in keeping with the country's ethnic regions, but year after year and decade after decade will be necessary to rectify the linguistic regions and change the ratio of forces among nationalities.

The author further emphasizes: «we are referring to the critical phenomena we had to set forth in this work, because they affect the basis of the life of the state and of the Magyar nation. We believe that in their subsequent development, these must be under public observation». The «critical phenomena» which «affect the basis of the life of the state and of the Magyar nation», which the author has set forth in his book are only the massive existence of the non-Magyar nationalities which are preponderant according to the ethnic regions of the country». In other words, the author admits that, as recent statistics reveal, the nationalities are preponderant and take up «ethnic regions» in Hungary. Those are the critical phenomena which in future public opinion has to pay attention to, and which the author wishes to stimulate through its book. That is why, as we have repeatedly said in the present work, the statistic data regarding all the nationalities in the Hungarian state have been reproduced faithfully after the 1890 census though they are quite unfavourable to the Magyars. They were pointed out to public opinion, to make people realize the existence of those «critical phenomena» which affect «the basis of the life of the state and of the Magyar nation», so they must continue the struggle designed to enlarge the Magyar ethnic boundaries by supporting the Magyar minorities existing in towns and communes, in order that they whould gain ground among the majorities of other nationalities, i.e. Magyarize them completely.

The work of Balogh Pál comprises other chapters too, which on the basis of the statistics in the 1890 census describe the cultural, economic, financial, industrial, commercial, denominational state, the public careers and offices of every nationality.

Perusing the respective chapters, we discover that all the statistic data referring to the states mentioned above, set off the clear-cut superiority of the Magyar nation over all the other nationalities in the Hungarian state which «ostensibly» are very backward from all points of view, which entitles the author to consider they are incapable of managing their own affairs.

This backwardness of the nationalities, as it results from the statistic data the author mentions, constitutes the most inhuman facet of the behaviour of the Magyar nation - of the counts and barons - towards the cohabiting nationalities, the outlawing of the nationalities as uneducated, incapable of valuable spiritual and material creations etc., consequently they have to be led by the nation endowed with superior qualities, the Magyarisation, which entitles the author to state that:

«I have shown the superiority of the Magyar nation in point of culture, public careers, economy, finance, industry and trade, and this nation's power of assimilation in towns and its power to maintain the communes purely Magyar».

Due to this superiority, the author believes he is entitled to state cynically: «I have proved that despite our troubled, unfortunate past, despite the struggles we waged under difficult circumstances, the Magyar nation is able to play its role as leader, even at present it alone can have hegemonic power over the other nationalities». The author continues with the same cynism: «The Magyar nation can maintain united the *parts of the country inhabited by other nationalities* (o.u.) (but the author does not mention through what means); due to it only can the country remain *unitary and Magyar* (o.u.) in order to be able to remain a state».

Those are the same signs of megalomania, the same excitement with which the Magyar people has continously been mourished by the clique of exploiters - counts and barons - for centuries on end, they made them despise and hate the other nationalities living in the Hungarian State.

But, above, the author declares sincerely, but involuntarily something which is an obvious contradiction of the repeated statements made throughout his book, namely, that: «*there are parts of the country inhabited by other nationalities* which the Magyar nation maintains in a political unity».

These parts of the country inhabited by other nationalities which the author delimited on his map, pointing out the number of non-Magyar localities in which the non-Magyars are a majority, and the surface of the land they possess, are the nationalities and the territories which through self-determination detached themselves from the Hungarian kingdom to join the mother countries, the successors of Hungary.

In order to mislead public opinion and in order to conceal this cruel ethnic reality resulting from the statistic data which is unfavourable for the Magyar nation, but justified considering the conception of the «superiority of the nation which believes it is called to lead other inferior nationalities», the author has sustained the theory of the infiltrations of the non-Magyar nationalities into the Hungarian kingdom, theory which however *he does not mention at all* in the conclusions, though it was the line conduct in his whole work.

The author' conclusions end with another sign of Magyar megalomania, which considers the Magyarization action so important a problem as it goes beyond the boundaries of Hungary: it is a problem interesting the whole of Europe!

«We have spoken - says the author - of the loss of ground and of the gain of ground, mentioning the hundreds of communes where the *Magyar minority* necessarily and well supported (he does not say through what means) can gain ground among the majorities of other nationalities».

The consolidation of the Magyar linguistic relations, this gaining of ground i.e. Magyarization *is not an advantage for the Magyar state only, but it is of dynastic interest and even of European interest.*

This kind of statements have been made by other writers and politicians, in the past. The Magyar public opinion had to be made to understand that Magyarization meets the interests of Europe too, so this action must be supported and amplified.

«It is the only way imaginable - says the author in the conclusions - in which Hungary can be consolidated (the Great Hungary, of a single nation, the Magyar one) if the Magyar linguistic territories are united and the linguistic islands too, and *if the linguistic boundaries are englarged*».

The fact that the author sets forth the statistic data of the 1890 census, so unfavourable to his theses proves that he wanted to show the government and Magyar public opinion how serious the ethnic problem of the Hungarian kingdom was, namely, the numerical superiority of the non-Magyar nationalities, and particularly that of the Romanian nationality, the most numerous nationality and possessing 59 per cent of the whole territory of Transylvania - who, as the author states, is the nationality that offered the greatest resistance to the Magyarization action.

The author, the same as his masters, was persuaded that Magyarization can be achieved only if the non-Magyar nationalities will forget their language and adopt the Magyar language. This belief determined the governments in Budapest to start the struggle for the closing of the Romanian schools - especially - and for the introduction of the Magyar language as tuition language in those schools; it was an action that culminated in the law enacted by count Appony's in 1907, on the basis of which later on the «cultural zone» was mapped out.

The result of the extension of the Magyar linguistic boundaries - recommended by Balogh Pál - was to increase the number of Magyars: the censuses were taken by establishing the nationality of every inhabitant on the basis of the language he spoke, not on that of his ethnic origin.

As far as the Romanian nationality was concerned, it increased uninterruptedly and concomitantly increased the surface of the land they possessed, by purchasing land from the empoverished Magyar noblemen, which roused the protests of the Magyar press against the Budapest government for not having taken the necessary steps to stop the purchasing of the land in Transylvania by the Romanians.

In the period 1890-1900, the number of the Romanian population in Transylvania increased by more than 205,000 souls due to the surplus of births. The mechanism of a fictitious increase of the Magyar population, adopted by the government, as mentioned above, yielded satisfactory results on paper only, for the government and for Magyar public opinion only, as from one decade to the next, the censuses indicated an increase which exceeded two or three times the natural increase of the Magyar nation, while the increase of the non-Magyars was diminishing.

But, the Magyarization action through methods extolled to the skies by Balogh Pál in his «fundamental» work, proved to be superficial and could not reach its aim. Therefore, certain writers and publicists suggested other methods should be adopted.

In 1905, two years after Balogh Pál's work had been published, the Magyar publicist Gustav Bakosics wrote in the «Budapesti hirlap» of August 5, 1905 that: ... «At the same time Magyar culture will also contribute to the enlarging of the national basis. It will hasten the blending of all the non-Magyar population in towns. Then, helped by race propaganda, it will penetrate step by step, ever deeper into the regions inhabited by the other nationalities. Except for the Saxons, almost all the Germans, a considerable part of the Slovaks and even of the Wallachians can be blended with other nations in places where these Romanians are surrounded by an overwhelming majority of Hungarians. I have often said that the learning of Hungarian - which is very necessary - does not mean blending with the Magyar nation. No, it does not! The blending is complete when the German, the Slovak, the Romanian, the Serbian etc. has lost his national awareness and accepts the Magyar one».

Such a blending is expected to take place by the middle of the present century; the doubling of the number of Hungarians is due to the fact that the Germans[22], to a considerable extent the Slovaks, the Serbs and even a smaller number of Romanians lost their national awareness.

As Bakosics himself admitted, his «extravagantly fanciful» plans met with the greatest resistance on the part of the Romanians.

Those were the «modern, human, democratic and moral methods» by means of which the Magyar governments wanted to achieve a «Great Hungary», a unitary and Magyar country, during the age of enlightenment, when the echo of the ideas of the French revolution were penetrating into the whole of Europe, from one end to the other.

Ten years later, World War I broke out, so that Bakosics's anticipations did not come true when the planned blending was left a mere scrap of paper which the wind of the 20th century renewals swept away.

All these morbid manifestations of the Magyar governments, the writers, the publicists and historians, are nothing but the sign of a «sui generis» psychology which spread to the whole Magyar nation and confirms it was a real colonialist state, the methods of which were at times worse than those forms of colonialism practised on the other continents.

We could not conclude this chapter without underlining a very important fact connected with the manner the non-Magyars were treated in the Hungarian state, namely: a considerable number of Magyar politicians, writers, historians and publicists mercilessly criticized all the measures designed to denationalize the non-Magyars in the Hungarian state and have risen against the racial discrimination practised by the Magyar governments regarding the other nationalities, demanding equal rights for them, cultural and religious freedom, political rights etc. Some of them were considered traitors to their country and were persecuted by the Magyar governments because they recommended and suggested a reconciliation and a union between the Magyars and the other cohabiting nationalities.

Their voice was crying in the wilderness, and the governments continued more firmly to «enlarge the linguistic boundaries», as Balogh Pál has suggested in his work, which constituted the guide of the Magyarization policy of all the non-Magyars in Hungary.

This work constituted a loud signal of alarm for all the nationalities subjugated by the Magyar colonialists; when these nationalities became aware of the government's plans to denationalize them, they struggled harder to defend their ethnicity. For us, Balogh Pál's work is a real treasure containing the most invaluable information necessary required for the reconstitution of the actual ethnic situation in Hungary and more especially in Transylvania, information revealed and endorsed by the Magyar officiality by this actually «fundamental» work, but not fundamental for the Hungarian state bur for the Romanian state and for the other successor states.

It is the most eloquent testimony that Transylvania has always been «Romanian land», inhabited by Romanians - the descendants of the Dacians and of the Romans - while the Magyars, the Saxons and the Szeklers are aliens in Transylvania.

That is why Balogh Pál's work was boycotted and ignored by Magyar historians and writers; though it was endorsed by the Royal Minister of Cults and Public Education in Hungary, the books was purely and simply put on the index.

To conclude a few specifications are necessary:

As such a long time elapsed between 1880 and 1910 (thirty years) the ethnographic condition and the numerical relation between the cohabiting nationalities in Transylvania may have changed, so that the respective conclusions could have changed - especially after the territorial changes in 1919 - something must be elucidated.

The lines below will present the demographical evolution of the population in the 23 counties of Transylvania, on the basis of the data in the official Hungarian censuses of 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910 as well as the evolution and the numerical relation between the Romanian and Magyar populations, in the 1880-1910 interval of time, to show how valid the conclusions resulting from the interpretation of the data in the statistics mentioned here, can be valid.

It is common knowledge that the main object of the census taken by the governments of all states is to ascertain to what extent the population of the respective state has increased of diminished, from one census to the next, in order that necessary steps should be taken both from a demographic and an economic, social and political standpoint, steps called for by the negative or positive results of the censuses.

In every state general censuses are taken every ten years.

The Hungarian governments have been always concerned with the demographic evolution of the non-Magyar nationalities in the Hungarian state and obsessed by the numerical inferiority of the Magyar nation compared with the numerical superiority of the non-Magyar nationalities. Accordingly they tried all kinds of methods and means which would diminish the number of the non-Magyar and increase that of the Magyars. This ardent wish of the magnates in the governments of Hungary could never materialize, in a natural manner, due to the natural increase resulting from the difference between the number of births and that of deaths, as all the other non-Magyar nationalities recorded a natural increase at least equal to that of the Magyar nation, if not even superior to it.

The artificial methods employed by the Magyar governments are well known.One of them established the nationality of an inhabitant (when the census of the population in the Hungarian kingdom was taken) decreeing that anybody who spoke the Magyar language, irrespective of his or her ethnic origin, was considered a Magyar. The result of this method was rather poor, as the non-Magyar nationalities, with certain exceptions, defended stubbornly their ethnic origin, a fact recorded in the censuses mentioned above, and as the following tables will show.

Another artificial method which, in fact, could be considered a gross deception, is the including into the Magyar nation of the following non-Magyar nationalities: the Szeklers, the Jews and the Gipsies, for the simple motive that they could speak the Magyar language.

The Magyar censuses had no separate columns for these nationalities, so that, in the Hungarian state there were no Szeklers no Jews, no Gypsies either. But in 1900, these very same Hungarian censuses showed that more than 150,000 Jews of Mosaic denomination were living in Hungary, though in point of nationality they had been recorded Magyars because besides Yiddish, their own language, they spoke the Magyar language. The Gipsies had no denomination except the Magyar denominations and, besides their Romany language, they spoke Magyar. Consequently, the real number of the Magyars in the Hungarian state was not the one mentioned in the 1890 census, reproduced by Balogh Pál in his work, but a far smaller number. If from the 7,548,644 Magyars existing in 1890, in Hungary, according to census, we deduce 367,839 Szeklers, circa 150,066 Jews and circa 100,000 Gipsies who are not recorded as nationalities in the Hungarian state, in that census, then the real number of Magyars is *6,930,739* souls, while all the other nationalities, Szeklers, Jews and Gipsies included, amounted to *8,350,295.* In 1890 the real ratio between the Magyar population in Hungary, and the non-Magyar populations, according to the real data was: 42 per cent Magyars and 58 per cent non-Magyars. Thus, the demographic condition of the Hungarian state wad disastruous for the magnates in the governments and this made them take the most drastic measures to do away with the other non-Magyar nationalities, among which the most numerous and the one that resisted Magyarization more firmly was the Romanian nationality. These measures culminated in the devilish plan in the «Secret Book» published in 1907, written by Antal Huszar.

Now that we have described the demographic condition - the real one - in the Hungarian state, we will analyse the data included in the above-mentioned census referring to the three main nationalities in the Transylvanian counties: Romanians, Magyars and Germans. The other nationalities will be grouped in the column: «Others». The Szeklers, the Jews and the Gipsies in Transylvania are included in the number of the Magyars in the 1890-1900 and 1910 censuses. In the 1930 census they were recorded separately, according to the ethnic origin (nation).

COMPARATIVE TABLE

of the demographic evolution of the population in
the 23 counties of Transylvania, according to the
official Hungarian statistics of 1890, 1900 and 1910

Nationalities	1890 statistics	%	1900 statistics	%	1910 statistics	%
Romanians	2,556,441	47,6	2,763,674	47,2	2,909,260	46,3
Magyars	1,514,829	28,7	1,799,039	30,7	2,058,887	32,8
Germans	713,730	13,4	744,055	12,9	733,946	11,7
Others	543,857	10,3	546,708	9,2	602,079	9,2
Jews	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gipsies	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5,328,857	100	5,853,476	100	6,304,172	100

A comparison of the figures from one census to the next, referring to every nationality in Transylvania, in the Hungarian state, every 10 years, shows the increase and what this increase is due to.

Thus, the Romanians who in 1890 numbered 2,556,441 souls, after 10 years numered 2,763,674 souls, i.e. an increase of 206,230 souls. From 1900 to 1910, the Romanians increased to 2,909260 souls, i.e. 60,000 souls less than in the preceeding period.

The first increase is natural and results from the surplus of births compared to the number of deaths. Normally, the second surplus should have been larger than the preceding one, but in fact it numbers 60,000 less. This decrease is due to the drastic measures taken by the Magyar government, beginning with the year 1904, when a campaign was started, designed to do away with the Romanian nationality through the forced Magyarization of the Romanians and the compulsolry introduction of the Magyar language in all the Romanian schools, under the Apponyi law, but particularly through the falsifying of the census. In 1910 census many Romanians who spoke the Magyar language were recorded Magyars. The case in Micfalău is conclusive. The 1910 census shows that here six Romanians and 918 orthodox inhabitants were included in the number of the Magyars. What happened at Micfalău occurred in numerous communes.

Now we must see how the Magyar nation in Transylvania evolved from a demographic standpoint, during the same interval of time. In 1890, the Magyars in Transylvania numbered together with the Szeklers, the Jews and the Gipsies, 1,514,829 souls, while in 1900 they increased to 1,799,039 souls, recording an increase of 284,210 souls. This increase of Magyars is exaggerated and results from the surplus of births compared to the number of deaths, and through the falsifying of the censuses.

In 1910, the census taken indicates that the number of Magyars in the 23 counties of Transylvania was 2,058,887 souls, including the Szeklers, the Jews and the Gipsies. Compared to the number of 1,799,039 souls in 1900, in 1910 there was an increase of 359,848 souls, i.e. a 13 per cent increase. This percentage exceeds the percentage of the normal increase, by the surplus of births compared to the deaths by 3 per cent at least.

The normal increase could not exceed 10 per cent, i.e. 1 per cent annually, so that the figure that should have represented the increase was to be below 200,000 souls. The rise above this figure by 60,000 souls can be accounted for only through colonizations and the including of other nationalities in the Magyar nationality, on the basis of the criteria of the language spoken, strictly applied.

This is the distressing reality which the magnates in the Hungarian government could not strive against with any plausible argument, because the boomerang of the figures in their own censuses leave them, completely defenceless, with regard to reality. Nevertheless, the magnates continued their action, creating in the hearts and minds of the Magyars unattainable illusions and ideals in flagrant contradiction with the realities and spirit of the times.

In 1920 the Trianon Peace treaty was signed and the frontiers between Hungary, Serbia and Romania were finally settled.

The dividing line amputated, in favour of Hungary, a part of Arad, Bihor, Satu Mare and Maramureş counties. The settling of the frontier between Romania and Serbia, the whole of Torontal county and a part of Timiş and Caraş Severin counties were assigned to Serbia. Due to this frontier rectification, Hungary and Serbia were assigned to these two counties through the Paris peace treaty in 1919 and 1920, so that the number of Magyars existing in the 23 counties of Transylvania considerably diminished after 1920, from 1,933,887 souls to 1,353,276 souls, according to the 1930 Romanian census.

That is how that decrease in the number of Magyars in Transylvania, from 1,933,887 in 1920 to 1,353,276 in 1930 is accounted for. At first sight this decrease seeems to be unreal or some possible false number set forth by the Romanian government, to the disadvantage of the Magyar nationality.

The figures in the table below supply the necessary explanations and confirm reality without any possibility of a different interpretation.

(see table page 60)

This table reveals that, of the 1,053,358 Magyars existing in the above-mentioned counties in Hungary, prior to the settling of the frontier in 1920, there were in 1930, in the 7 counties in Romania only 418,634 Magyars. The remainder of 634,724 Magyars were left outside the frontiers of Romania, in the territories assigned to Hungary and Serbia.

Consequently, of the total Magyar population existing in Transylvania in 1920 - before the settling of the frontiers - which outside the frontiers of Romania is substracted and the number of 1,299,163 Magyars and Szeklers existing in Romania is obtained after the settling of the frontiers in 1920, a figure not much different from the one established by the census of 1930, which amounts to 1,353,276 Magyars and Szekler .

The 1930 census in Romania had columns for all the nationalities existing that year in Romania, except for the Szeiler na-

TABLE

representing the number of Magyars on the territories of Transylvania assigned to Hungary and Serbia under the 1919-1920 Paris treaty

Crt. No.	County	Magyar population in amputated counties, prior to 1920	Magyar population left in Romania after 1920	Magyar population in territories assigned to Hungary and Serbia in 1920
1.	Arad	124,215	82,488	41,727
2.	Bihor	365,642	152,942	212,700
3.	Satu-Mare	268,385	74,191	194,194
4.	Maramureş	52,964	11,174	41,790
5.	Timiş	79,960	76,969	-
6.	Torontal	128,405	-	131,396
7.	Caraş-Severin	33,787	20,870	12,917
	TOTAL	1,053,358	418,634	634,724

tion. The Jews and the Gipsies existing in Transylvania were recorded as separate nationalities. The Szeklers who declared they were Magyars were included in the column of the Magyars.

It was ascertained that in 1930, in Transylvania there were 178,699 Jews, 109,156 Gipsies, 543,852 Germans and 155,500 Serbians, Czechs, Slovaks, Ruthenians etc. There were 3,207,880 Romanians and 1,353,276 Magyars.

Magyar propaganda abroad continues to state that, at present, in Transylvania there exists a number of 3,000,000 Magyars (Szeklers included).

If in 1930 there were 1,353,376 Magyars and Szeklers and 3,207,880 Romanians, in Transylvania, and if, according to the Magyar propaganda, today, there are 3,000,000 Magyars, i.e. 120 per cent more than in 1930, then the number of Romanians - according to the same calculations - should also be 120 per cent more than in 1930, i.e. 7 million, particularly as the Romanians were known to be more prolific than the Magyars.

The official census in Romania taken in January 1977, numbered 1,700,000 Magyars and Szeklers, i.e. exactly 446,724 more than in 1930.

It was ascertained that, because of the fewer births, due to the system of 1-2 children per family, practised by the Magyar women, the increase of the Magyar population in Transylvania did not attain the normal increase.

The situation was the same in Hungary before 1918, but by falsifying the censuses, the increase of the Magyar population by far exceeded the normal growth, as we have already shown above.

Today the Magyars in Romania are trying to increase their number by continuing to Magyarize the Romanians, especially those living in the Carpathian Bend, a fact proved by documents and concrete realities, in another work of ours.

The birth and death certificates in communes with Magyar majorities can supply real information regarding the decrease of the birth rate in Magyar families, though an intense propaganda is being carried on by the priests, the teaching staffs and the Magyar intellectuals for the increasing of the number of births in the Magyar families.

The most effectual Magyarization action of the Romanians in Transylvania is occurring at present in the mixed families, in which in 90 per cent cases the children are brought up in a chauvinist spirit;

THE NATIONALITIES IN TRANSYLVANIA

according to the Magyar censuses

(number of inhabitants and percentages)

		1880	1890	1900	1910
Romanians		2,294,421	2,556,444	2,763,674	2,909,260
	%	47.44	47.98	47.20	46.20
Magyars		916,628	1,099,388	1,394,647	1,617,231
	%	18,94	20.64	23.80	25.70
Szeklers		353,027	415,441	404,392	441,656
	%	7.30	7.80	6.9	7.0
Germans		621,583	713,720	747,852	731,964
	%	12.84	13.38	12.80	11.6
Serbs-Croatians		245,986	263,106	271,897	287,122
	%	5,08	4.94	4.7	4.6
Ruthenians		108,867	122,528	146,428	164,443
	%	2.25	2,30	2.5	2.6
Slovaks		34,001	38,024	40,460	42,674
	%	0.70	0.69	0.7	0.6
Others		260,217	119,606	84,126	109,822
	%	5.45	2.27	1.4	1.7
TOTAL		4,834,730	5,328,857	5,853,476	6,304,172
	%	100	100	100	100

they are taught to speak Hungarian and they do not known Romanian, i.e. the official language of the state; they learn to hate the Romanian people and show their hatred for Romanian children. The Magyar women, married to Romanians, educated in a chauvinistic spirit, are convinced that considering their mission as Magyar mothers and wives, they are obliged to contribute to the achieving of «Great Hungary», increasing the number of Magyars.

We enclose the following situation regarding the population of Transylvania from 1890 to 1910, as mirrored by the official Magyar censuses of 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910.

The calamitous situation indicated by the figures representing the ratio between the Romanian and the Magyars, without including the Szeklers, could not be improved by Magyarizing Romanians who resisted firmly. The only possibility of breaking this deadlock and of achieving an improvement of the situation was to include the Szekler nation into the Magyar mass, on the basis of the criterion establishing the nationality according to the language spoken. The Szeklers whose mother - tongue was the Magyar language were recorded by the censuses as Magyars; then the number of the Magyars grew automatically by 440,000 persons, consequently a smaller difference between Romanians and Magyars.

That was why all governments of the magnates in Budapest kept militating for a total Magyarization of the Szekler nation. They invented the so-called «Szekler bloc» and initiated the action for the safeguarding of the Szeklers they employed as a mass of manoeuvre for the purpose of their revanchist policy.

Even with the Szeklers, the Jews and the Gipsies all together, the Magyars continued to be a minority compared to the Romanians in Transylvania and the ratio between both nationalities was the same as the above figures showed. The only way left to the Magyars to increase their numbers in Transylvania, is to continue the Magyarization of the Romanians. This action is continuing today too, particularly in the counties in the Carpathian Bend where there are fewer Romanians who are scattered among the masses of Szeklers. Even though they succeeded in Szeklerizing the 90,000 Romanians in the Carpathian Bend, the ratio between Romanians and Magyars would remain almost the same as the annexed graph shows.

Conclusions:

1. During the eight centuries that have elapsed since the Magyars penetrated into the territory of Transylvania, and until 1918, the most numerous inhabitants of this territory, who owned the largest part of the land of Transylvania, were the Romanians. This uninterrupted ethnographic and topographic situation fully proves that the Romanians were native-born on the land of Transylvania many centuries before the coming of the Magyars form the steppes of Asia. The numerical inferiority of the nations newly come here by the force of arms, the Magyars, the Szeklers, the Germans as well as the fact each of these nationalities possessed far less land as compared to that of the Romanians confirms that they are aliens on the territory of Transylvania.

Consequently, the «theory of the waste land» and of the «infiltrations» of the Romanians invading the native-born Magyars, remains an attempt doomed to fall, as *it is completely contradicted by their own official Magyar documents.*

2. The analysis of the figures in the Hungarian official censuses in 1880, and 1910 reveals that both from an ethnographic and topographic point of view the ratio between Romanians and Magyars is the same. The Romanians have always been more numerous than the Magyars and the Szeklers together and have always owned the largest part of the land of Transylvania.

This is the real state of things confirmed by the Magyar writer Istvan Denés, who circulated the «realistic formula»:

«A country belongs to those who own the land».

3. The official Magyar data and the ethnographic Austro-Hungarian, Magyar and foreign maps of the last century confirm that Hungary was not mutilated by the Trianon treaty but simply and purely brought back into its ethnic boundaries in Pannonia and Alföld, as it was at the time of king Stephen I so that the ratio between Romanians and Magyars is always constant.

To conclude, we underscore the fact that the Magyar historians who invented and backed the theory of the «waste land» and of the «infiltrations» generalized these theories and opposed them to the Slovak, Serb, Croatian and Ruthenian historians, maintaining that these nationalities too, penetrated into the land of the «native-born» Magyars like the Romanians and monopolised the largest part of the land.

All these nationalities, dominated over by the Magyars until 1918, joined their mother countries Cekoslovakia and Serbia, through self-determination. As, owing to the mapping of the new boundaries, in these states there a smaller number of Magyars were left while the provinces inhabited by the Slovaks and the Serbians were far smaller both in point of surface and of population, compared to Transylvania and as in their soil there were no immense riches, as in Transylvania, the claims of the Magyars to these territories gradually diminished after the signing of the Paris peace treaties in 1919-1920 and when the revisionist propaganda for the annulment of these treaties failed.

On the other hand the territorial claims of the revanchist Magyars have become more insistent and have reached the upper limit, regarding Romania from which they demand Transylvania should be returned to them, invoking the well-known arguments. To avoid looking ridiculous, laying so many claims invoking the same arguments lacking documents, the revanchist Magyars have recently declared that the Hungarian state had nothing to claim back from Cechoslovakia and Yougoslavia and that the Magyar minorities in those states are well treated.

To camouflage their territorial claims to Transylvania, the Magyar revanchists everywhere and in the U.S.A. especially, who during all the demonstrations organized in Canada and in the U.S.A. shout «We want Transylvania»[23] etc. have circulated that in Romania the Magyars are oppressed and prevented from developing in point of cultural, denomination, economy, etc. and allege that the Hungarian state is duty-bound to defend their conationals «oppressed in Transylvania which entitles the hungarian state to maintain that Transylvania should be annexed to Hungary, irrespective if for the safeguarding of 1,700,000 Magyars, 4,500,000 Romanians become enslaved. As has been pointed out already in the present work, all the Magyars are struggling using every means to rebuild «Great Hungary» belonging to the Magyars only. To attain this ideal and not possessing any real and conclusive proofs, based on documents, Magyar propaganda has made use of two ways to mislead both the Magyar people and international public opinion: lies and falsehoods. On the basis of Magyar documents and concrete realities - which at any time, can be checked, by doing field work - it has been established that the Magyar statements that in Romania there are today 3 million Magyars is false, while the accusation that in the S.R.R. the Magyars are oppressed, is nothing but an outrageous lie.

The Paris peace treaties - after World War I - disintegrated the colonist régime of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Austria and Hungary were settled back within their ethnic boundaries while the nationalities existing in them were annexed, through self-determination to the successor states: Romania, Czechoslovakia, Serbia. Austria resigned itself and lays no other territorial claims. Hungary, however, though having signed the peace treaties settling the new boundaries with the above-mentioned states and establishing relations between the ethnic minorities and the successor states, continues at present too its propaganda and its claims

to the territories assigned to Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yougoslavia, showing the whole world that Hungary had been «mutilated» and «truncated», thus, wronged by the Trianon treaty; demanded the great powers support to have this treaty cancelled and to rebuild the colonial empire of Great Hungary.

Simultaneously with the launching of the revanchist propaganda against the Trianon peace treaty, even since 1920, down to the present, Hungary circulated all over the world, through all means of diffusion, maps of «Truncated Hungary» or of «Mutilated Hungary» due to the application of the above-mentioned treaty. This map represents Great Hungary before 1920, indicating the territories inhabited by the Romanians, the Slovaks, the Serbians, the Croatians, the Germans and the Ruthenians.

The maps of « Great Hungary » have been distributed in history and geography handbooks in all the Magyars schools everywhere. They purpose to mobilize all the generations of Magyars to participate in the struggle, for the rebuilding of « Great Hungary » through the cancelling of the Trianon treaty and the annexation of Transylvania to the Hungarian kingdom.

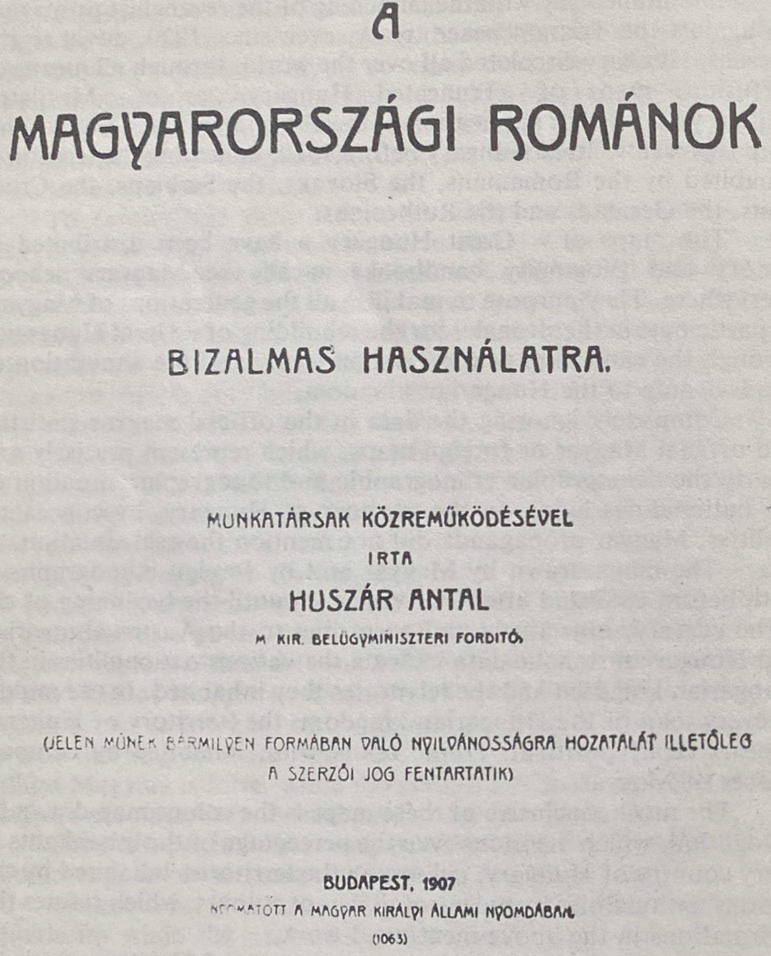
Completely ignoring the data in the official magyar statistics and official Magyar or foreign maps, which represent precisely and clearly the demographic ethnographic and topographic situation of the nationalities living on the territory of Hungary, by concealing realities, Magyar propaganda did not mention the real situation.

The maps drawn by Magyar and by foreign ethnographers, both before 1867 and after that year even until the beginning of the 20the century, objectively and according to the Austro-Hungarian and Hungarian statistic data indicate the various nationalities in the Hungarian kingdom and the territories they inhabited. In the middle of every map of the Hungarian kingdom, the territory of Hungary appears clearly, with its ethnic boundaries, inhabited by compact masses of Magyars.

The most conclusive of these maps is the colour map drawn by Balogh Pál, which mentions even the percentage of the inhabitants in every country of Hungary, delimiting the territories inhabited by the various nationalities by means of different colours, which refutes the affirmations in the above-mentioned work.

This map too, shows the exact contour of Hungary, with its ethnic boundaries, as the Magyar historian Francisc Edhart states at page 21 of his work[24]:

« We must not imagine that the founders (Magyars) peopled the whole country. Perhaps on account of the defeat they suffered in their former homeland, *their number was insufficient for the whole*



A

MAGYARORSZÁGI ROMÁNOK

BIZALMAS HASZNÁLATRA.

MUNKATÁRSAK KÖZREMŰKÖDÉSÉVEL
IRTA
HUSZÁR ANTAL
M. KIR. BELÜGYMINISZTERI FORDITÓ.

(JELEN MŰNEK BÁRMILYEN FORMÁBAN VALÓ NYILVÁNOSSÁGRA HOZATALÁT ILLETŐLEG
A SZERZŐI JOG FENTARTATIK)

BUDAPEST, 1907
NYOMATOTT A MAGYAR KIRÁLYI ÁLLAMI NYOMDÁBAN
(1063)

country. The territory they occupied was almost the same as the one settled by the Trianon Treaty, which was the same as that of Hungary 1000 years ago ».

The testimony of this historian unquestionably confirms *that Hungary was not mutilated* and that Transylvania is the land of the native-born Romanians, because the Magyars could not occupy the whole territory of Transylvania.

Consequently, Hungary today has its ethnic boundaries, as the Magyar and foreign documents and ethnographic maps confirm categorically, while Transylvania is a Romanian land, because even the official Magyar documents certify that the Romanians owned 59 per cent of the territory of Transylvania, while the Hungarians held 12,6 per cent of the same territory, the remainder belonging to the Saxons, 9,5 per cent; the Szeklers, 10,8 per cent; the Serbians, 5,12 per cent; the Ruthenians, 2,2 per cent and the other nationalities, 0,8 per cent.

The same official Magyar documents confirm that from a demographic and ethnographic standpoint, Transylvania is the country of the Romanians as on this territory the Romanians represented 48 per cent of the total population while the Hungarians 21,5 per cent. The remainder populations were: the Saxons, 13,38 per cent; the Sleklers, 6,94 per cent; the Serbians, 4,8 per cent, the Ruthenians, 2,6 per cent, the Slovaks, 0,6 per cent; others 1,7 per cent.

On the other hand, the ethnographic and topographical realites in Transylavnia *depicted and confirmed exclusively by official Magyar documents prove that the Romanian ethnic element has existed uninterruptedly on the land of Transylvania, inherited from generation to generation from their Daco-Roman forerunners.*

And what about the « historic right », the argument of Magyar historians through which they try to justify Hungary's territorial claims to Transylvania, maintaining that for 8 centuries the Hungarian state has dominated over Transylvania, consequently through this long domination Transylvania has become Hungarian land, part and parcel of the Hungarian state? Transylvania was dominated by force by the Hungarians, but was never a part of the Hungarian kingdom, until 1867. For centuries on end, the Turks dominated as suzerains over the Romanian Countries: Wallachia and Moldavia, without these countries being annexed to the Ottoman Empire; that was how things happened with the Hungarian domination over Transylvania which all the time preserved its autonomy under the suzerainty of the Magyar kings and of the Habsburg monarchy. What was the point of the Magyar state attempting to annexe Transylvania in 1848 and the decision of the Diet in Cluj, in

1867 deciding the annexation of Transylvania to the Hungarian state? Why had the Austrian monarchy to approve the decision taken by the Cluj Diet, regarding the annexation of Transylvania to the Hungarian state, if the Hungary had dominated over Transylvania for 8 centuries?

The circumstances under which the 1867 dualism took place are well-known, when the Austrian monarchy was blackmailed to give its approval to the annexation of Transylvania to Hungary, following after the decision of the Cluj Diet in which only Magyars were represented, i.e. 1/3 of the whole population of Transylvania, while the Romanians who were 2/3 of Transylvania's entire population were not represented. A small minority, excluding the majority decided Transylvania should be annexed to Hungary; it was a Magyar colonist type of self-determination.

Magyar propaganda continues its lies saying that:

After the annexation of Transylvania, Romania, they say, is not a unitary national state as, besides Romanians, 12 other nationalities live in it. Magyar propaganda avoids mentioning the percentage of the nationalities in the Romanian state, after her new frontiers were established on June 19, 1919, as they would contradict the affirmation that Romania is not a unitary national state.

This is the percentage of the nationalities, on June 19, 1919: Romanians 74 per cent, Hungarians and Szeklers 8 per cent, Germans 4 per cent, Jews 5 per cent, Bulgarians, Turks, Serbs, Ruthenians, Tartars, Czechs, Slovaks and other 9 per cent. All the other 12 nationalities totalized only 26 per cent of the total population of Romania.

Magyar propaganda forgets that before 1918, in the multinational Hungarian state the Romanians represented 44 per cent of the total population of Hungary and owned 24 per cent of the whole territory of the Hungarian state and that the Magyars represented a minority compared to the other nationalities, so *Hungary was not a unitary national state.*

Hungary did become *a unitary national state* after the establishing of the frontiers, through the Paris peace treaties, in 1919 which the Supreme Allied Council established according to the ethnicity of every nationality which was a part of the Hungarian kingdom. Thus Hungary was brought back in its initial boundaries, which coincide with those of St. Stephen I' kingdom, with a population of 8 million inhabitants, 600,000 of whom were non-Magyars.

After those specifications, objective readers who take knowledge of the content of the official Magyar documents, underlying the assertion that *de jure and de facto Transylvania is a country* of the Romanians, will make sure this is true and will understand that realities confirmed by documents take priority over theories and affirmationns lacking documentary confirmation.

The accusation pronounced by Magyar propaganda against the Romanian state, that the Magyar nationality in Romania is oppressed is the last in the chain of lies continually pronounced by the Magyars, with a view to misleading international public opinion.

It is true that there does exist in Romania an oppressed nationality, but - unfortunately - it is not the Magyar nationality but - incredibly, it is the Romanian nationality oppressed by the Magyars and the Szeklers in the Carpathian Bend!

NOTES

1. Balogh Pál, A Népfajok Magyarorszagon, Budapest (Nationalities in the Hungarian Kingdom), 1902, p. 1113.

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3. Ignacz Lenk of Trauenfeld, The Geographic, Topographic, Statistic, Hydrographic, Orographic Lexicon of Transylvania, vol. I-IV, Vienna, 1859.

4. Balogh Pál, op. cit., pp. 636-637.

5. Popa Lisseanu, Sabin Opreanu, P. Râmneanşu, all in op. cit. the preceeding chapters.

6. Balogh Pál, op. cit., pp. 639-640.

7. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 640.

8. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 641.

9. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 644.

10. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 646.

11. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 648.

12. ivi.

13. ivi.

14. ivi.

15. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 771.

16. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 775.

17. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 709-710.

18. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 718.

19. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 801.

20. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 945.

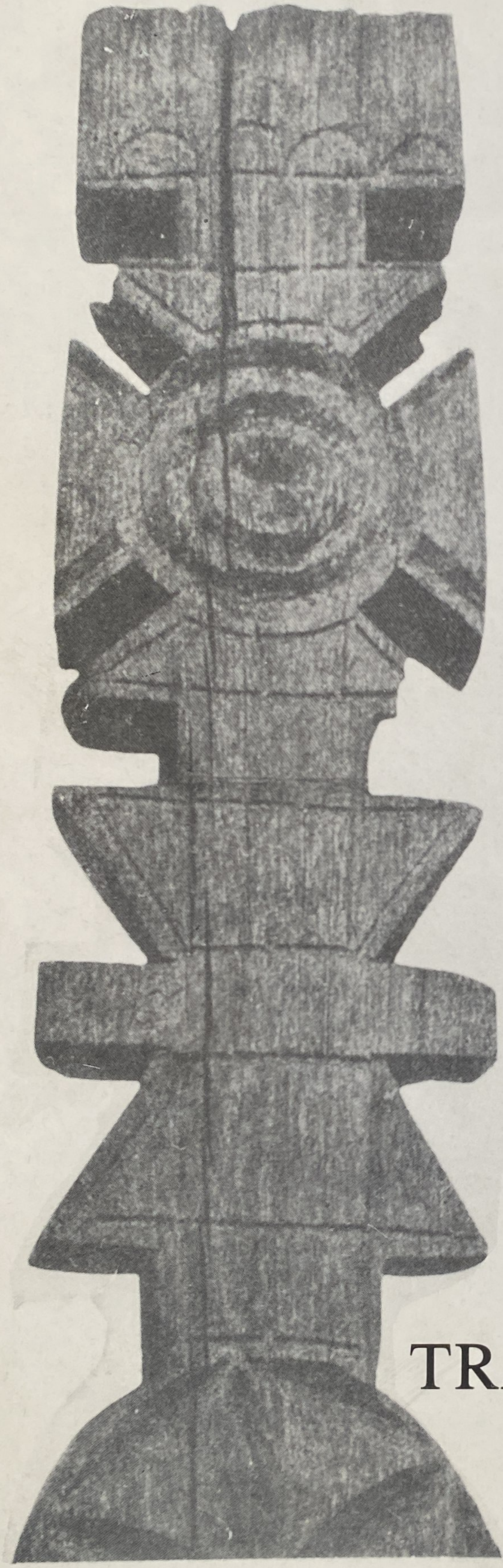
21. Balogh Pál, op. cit., p. 1104-1106.

22. Bekosics Gustav, Article in «Budapesti Hirlop», on August 5, 1904.

23. Olah György, the article entitled «Transylvania, Transylvania, Transylvania» in the daily «Magyarszag», from March 13, 1970, Canada.

24. Eckart Francisc, History of Hungary, p. 21, cf. I. Lupaş, Historical Realities in the Principality of Transylvania in the 12th-16th centuries, Bucharest, 1938, p. 25.

Questo libro
è stato stampato
nel mese di maggio 1982
Edizioni Europa
Printed in Italy



TRANSYLVANIA HAS ALWAYS BEEN ROMANIAN LAND